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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,067. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. THACHER WILL ACCEPT

SETTLED THAT HE WILL HEAD THE POPOCRAT STATE TICKET.

Intends to Write a Letter to This Effect to be Made Public Before Next Thursday—Possible He Will Be Notified of His Nomination in a Public Meeting in Albany Tuesday Night—For the Present He Declines to Talk Politics.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Mayor Thacher did not come to Albany to-day, but remained at his country residence in Altamont. His private secretary said Mr. Thacher would not return to Albany until Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Thacher will write a letter accepting the nomination of the Buffalo Convention, and will make it public before the Sound Money Democrats hold their convention in Brooklyn next Thursday. If arrangements can be completed, a mass meeting will be held in Harmanus Bleecker Hall Tuesday, at which Mr. Thacher will be notified.

Mr. Thacher's private secretary said to-night for the Mayor that Mr. Thacher would not discuss political matters with any one until after he should make public his letter of acceptance.

REFORM DEMOCRACY OF MONROE.

Active Campaign for Sound Money Will Be Waged in That County.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—The sound-money Democrats of Monroe County, who have organized under the head of the National Reform Democracy, held an important meeting yesterday afternoon at the Livingston Hotel. Several enthusiastic Democrats shook the free-silver dust of the Buffalo Bryanite Convention from their heels yesterday morning and came here to attend the meeting of the sound-money men.

H. B. Hathaway acted as Chairman and Fred Smythe as Secretary. It was voted the sense of the meeting that the platform of the silver Democrats at Buffalo was as obnoxious as that adopted at Chicago. The following State Committeemen to fill the vacancies which were left open at the Syracuse Convention were selected: Charles Roe for the Forty-third District and H. B. Hathaway for the Forty-fourth. The delegates chosen to attend the Syracuse Convention will go to Brooklyn.

John H. Hopkins was appointed in the First Assembly District, Marcus Hirschfield in the Second Assembly District, and Alderman D. W. Selye in the Third Assembly District to get to work upon an active campaign. The Fourth Assembly District representative will be appointed at the next meeting. The Democratic sound-money men will hold a mass meeting in the largest hall in the city in a few weeks. Some of the best speakers in the country will be on hand to discuss the political situation from the Democratic sound-money basis. Bourke Cockran of New-York City has been communicated with by the committee in charge of the mass meeting.

Those present at yesterday's session of the organization were H. B. Hathaway, Charles Roe, Fred Smythe, Thomas Wilkens, Marcus Hirschfield, David Hoyt, John Hopkins, J. B. Varnum, De Villo W. Selye, Jacob A. Hockstra, George W. Archer, and W. A. Stace of this city, and John Vogt of Pittsford.

MR. PORTER'S HOME WELCOME.

Non-Partisan Demonstration by Citizens in His Honor.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Wilbur F. Porter, nominee of the Buffalo Convention for Lieutenant Governor, reached this city this mofning, and was met at the station by a party of local Democrats. Nearly 5,000 citizens, members of both political parties, headed by a brass band, marched to Mr. Porter's home this evening, where he was serenaded and received an enthusiastic non-partisan ovation.

Ex-County Judge Henry Purcell, member of the local Democratic Sound-Money Club, and Watson W. Rogers, a leading Republican attorney, who has been Mr. Porter's professional opponent in many important and hotly contested legal actions, made congratulatory speeches. Neither of the speakers made any allusion to political issues, but both paid the highest tribute to the personal worth and ability of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and feelingly expressed to him the friendship and regard of his townsmen. Both speakers expressed the opinion that Mr. Porter's name should have headed the State ticket. Mr. Purcell urged his hearers to vote for Porter.

The crowd cheered when, in enumerating the citizens of Watertown who had been honored by election to State offices, Mr. Purcell mentioned the name of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower.

Mr. Porter expressed his thanks for the friendship and esteem manifested by his fellow-citizens, saying he would prefer defeat to a forfeiture of that friendship. He said it would not be proper for him to enter upon any discussion of political issues. In the course of his remarks he said:

"While we may differ, each man is entitled, when honestly differing, to his own opinion, and he is entitled to carry out that opinion by his acts and by his vote, and no man should question that right, whether he has deserted from our ranks or whether he has ever stood in the ranks of the Republican Party."

DEMOCRATS AND POPOCRATS.

State Electors for Cleveland and for Bryan Compared.

The extent of the Democratic revolt in this State against the Bryan platform and ticket had become apparent at Buffalo before the State Convention just held there began to make nominations and select the State Committee and Presidential Electors. The list of Electors, however, strikingly illustrates the poverty of the Bryan party in this State in the adhesion of Democrats of prominence to the revolutionary doctrines and emotional candidates chosen at Chicago.

A comparison of the list of Electors for 1892 and for 1896 will show at once what the Democratic organization has lost in distinction. The Bryanites may derive some comfort from the fact that one of the Electors on the Democratic ticket in 1892 is now a public charge and another is expatriated, but all parties are subject to accidents of that kind. For the rest, from William Steinway to the last, it is safe to say that not five men out of the list of Electors for 1892 would accept nominations to-day as Electors for Bryan and Sewall.

Presidential Electors.

	1892.	1896.
AT LARGE.		
	Richard Croker	Robert H. Bush.
	William Steinway	Benjamin Wood.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.		
1.	Fred Bachmann	John P. Madden.
2.	John Y. McKane	Andrew McLean.
3.	S. S. Whitehouse	James Burrel.
4.	Ed H. Litchfield	James J. Kerwin.
5.	John W. Weber	Martin H. Duane.
6.	Edward Kearney	John Ennis.
7.	Evan Thomas	J. H. G. Vehslage.
8.	Peter F. Meyer	W. McMurtrieSpeer.
9.	J. J. O'Donohue	Michael A. Lyons.
10.	John D. Crimmins	John Jordan.
11.	Nelson Smith	M. B. Blumenthal.
12.	Jacob Ruppert	William R. Hearst.
13.	Isidor Wormser	Henry Guenther.
14.	Martin J. Keogh	William L. Brown.
15.	James Keegan	John McQuade.
16.	Philip C. Reilley	John B. Walker.
17.	Dr. David Kennedy	Charles Keleher.
18.	Rufus R. Davis	W. B. Brinnier.
19.	Edward A. Maher	David Morey.
20.	Edward Wemple	M. N. Nolan.
21.	Patrick C. McRory	H. Van Wergen.
22.	Wilbur F. Porter	John W. Olmstead
23.	Alex. T. Goodwin	John O'Neil.
24.	H. P. Witherstine	Charles D. Moore.
25.	William T. Gaynor	Clarence B. Crouse.
26.	Patrick J. McTighe	Jason T. Mervill.
27.	Ed M. McIntyre	George Freeman.
28.	John Lang	William C. Swartz.
29.	James B. Day	H. H. Rockwell.
30.	Gillman H. Perkins	James Blssell.
31.	James E. Crisfield	William Kramer.
32.	Edwin G. S. Miller	Jacob Stern.
33.	William C. Greene	Abraham J. Elias.
34.	Peter H. Hoyt	David S. Wright.

JAMES D. BELL FOR BRYAN.

Dislikes His Platform, but Prefers Him to McKinley.

James D. Bell, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, who left the Chicago Convention because it was in favor of silver, returned from the Buffalo Convention yesterday and declared in favor of the Chicago platform and nominees.

He yesterday said he would certainly vote for Bryan and Sewall. None of the platforms suits him, but he prefers Bryan to McKinley. He has been a bimetallist for twenty-five years, and was opposed to gold monometallism.

Mr. Bell refused to return to Brooklyn to preside at the meeting of the General Committee when he knew that it was going to indorse the Chicago platform, and Thursday he left the Buffalo Convention before the vote was taken on the adoption of the resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform and nominees.

Tammany Delegation Returns.

The Tammany delegation to the Buffalo Convention returned home last night, arriving between 9 and 10 o'clock. Two trains bearing the delegates came over the New-York Central, one over the Erie, one over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the other over the Lake Shore.

The leaders refused to talk for publication, but they appeared anything but enthusiastic for Thacher.

John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader, positively declined to speak of the result of the convention.

Congressman Sulzer said he would work just as earnestly for the ticket as if he had been the successful candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination.

"I shall be a candidate for renomination in the Eleventh Congressional District," he said. "I am sure of the nomination, because both John Reilly and Patrick Keenan are favorable to me. I may have a hard fight for election, but I believe I will pull through."

HILL STILL ON THE FENCE.

Declines to Say What His Political Course Will Be.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Senator Hill this noon made the following statement concerning the report that he had written to friends that he would support the Chicago ticket:

"I have no desire to either affirm or deny newspaper stories and rumors regarding my position on the National ticket and other political questions. When I have anything to say I will state it over my own signature."

Senator Hill when seen to-night would say nothing regarding the work of the Buffalo Democratic State Convention. He did, however, laughingly remark:

"The long-distance telephone is a great invention."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Lamont, who is the acting Chief Executive of the Nation at the present time, in the absence of President Cleveland, Secretary of State Olney, and Secretary Carlisle, and who passes most of his evenings from 9 o'clock to nearly midnight at the War, State, and Navy Department Building, prepared to receive and act upon any cable dispatches that may come, was seen to-night at 11 o'clock in his office at the War Department by a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who said to him:

"Mr. Secretary, it has been stated publicly that Senator Hill has written to you announcing his intention of supporting Bryan and the Chicago platform. THE TIMES would like to know if this is the case."

Secretary Lamont replied: "You can say to THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Senator Hill has not announced his intention to me by letter or in any other way."

WRECKED BY A WILD ENGINE.

Dashed into a Train, Killing Four Men and Injuring Four.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton pay car went over the line this morning to pay off the men. When about four miles west of Connersville, Ind., it collided with a wild engine backing westward, derailing the engine and the pay car. The following persons were killed:

HOUSE, —, conductor.
HUGHES, —, fireman.
KINSEY, —, fireman.
SWEETMAN, —, engineer.

Paymaster Jonsing, Assistant Paymaster Scallan, E. Wysong, bridge supervisor, and J. M. Rourke, trackmaster, were injured.

Hobart's Niece on the Stage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Miss Margot Hobart, a niece of Garret A. Hobart, the Republican candidate for Vice President, made her début in the theatrical profession with Charles E. Blaney's "A Boy Wanted" company, playing at the Grand Opera House here last night. Miss Hobart made a pronounced hit in the small part assigned her.

Salary Cut Makes a Justice Resign.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 18.—Justice Sir James Winter of the Newfoundland Supreme Court, who is now on his way to London on leave of absence, intends resigning his seat on the bench when he returns, owing to a reduction in his salary under last year's retrenchment bill. Should he re-enter politics he will be a formidable rival to Premier Whiteway.

FOUR SHOTS AND MYSTERY

ARNOLD FLESCH WOUNDED AND HIS SON WAS NEAR.

New Revolver May Be Means of Finding Whether It Was Attempted Murder or Attempted Suicide—Wounded Man Talked About Family Troubles—Father and Son Prisoners, Former in Hospital and Likely to Recover.

Arnold Flesch, the victim of a mysterious shooting in his apartments in the Hotel Peteler, 2,027 Lexington Avenue, early yesterday morning, lies in Harlem Hospital in a precarious condition, but the doctors believe he will recover from his wounds.

A detective of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station is trying to discover the owner of a new revolver which was found on the floor of the sitting room in Flesch's apartments after the police and the Hotel Peteler guests had been aroused by the sound of shots at 3 o'clock A. M.

Both Arnold Flesch and his son, William B. Flesch, twenty years old, who was in his father's room and undressed at the time the shots were fired, disclaim ownership of the revolver, and both say they never saw it before yesterday morning. The weapon is a perfectly new one, bright and shiny, and having a rough rubber handle. The police have no theory and do not know whether murder or suicide was attempted. Two policemen who arrested both the wounded man and his son and sent the former to the hospital in an ambulance testified yesterday in the Harlem Police Court, before Magistrate Simms, regarding the suspicious circumstances surrounding young Flesch's position in the matter, and he was committed without bail for examination next Monday.

There is a theory among the friends of Arnold Flesch that he attempted to commit suicide, that his son seized the weapon, and that in the struggle for its possession peculiar wounds were inflicted upon the elder Flesch. According to a report filed by Dr. J. C. Taylor of Harlem Hospital there are three wounds—a slight flesh wound on the right wrist, evidently inflicted by a bullet; a deep bullet wound in the left forearm, and a wound in the left breast, the bullet puncturing the top of the lung and lying under the skin of the back.

All who heard the shots are confident that four shots were fired in the rooms. These rooms are two in number, a bedroom and a sitting room on the Lexington Avenue side of the Hotel Peteler, and the main room is numbered 35. In Suite 34 lives William H. Bacheller, leader of the Knickerbocker Theatre Orchestra, and his wife. Mrs. Bacheller says that she heard four shots fired about 3 o'clock in the morning in Mr. Flesch's apartments. Suite 36, next adjoining on the south, is occupied by J. L. McDaniels, a traveling man, and his wife. It was Mrs. McDaniels who rang the alarm bell in the hotel office almost at the same instant the shots were fired. Mrs. McDaniels declares that there were four shots.

Policeman Heard Four Shots.

Policeman George Lavender states that he stood at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and distinctly heard four shots fired. He advanced in the direction of the hotel, and was about to inquire of two men whom he met coming from the direction of the hotel if they had heard the shots, when a woman called out from the window of a house opposite that the shooting was in the hotel.

Policeman Lavender then entered the hotel office and accompanied Night Clerk Russell to the third floor, where Mrs. McDaniels told him the shooting was in Mr. Flesch's rooms.

The policeman entered the room and found William B. Flesch bending over his father and calling him frantically by name. The wounded man was on a couch in the sitting room. He had on a night shirt, and his son was in his underclothes. Lavender picked up the revolver from the bedroom floor. Four chambers had been emptied.

Lavender says that young Flesch asked him to call a doctor, and when the ambulance arrived he exclaimed:

"Oh, he's not going to die."

Both father and son were very cool.

"When I picked the revolver up," said Lavender yesterday, "I asked whose it was, and both father and son claimed never to have seen it before. When I asked the old man who shot him he said: 'I guess it's some family trouble,' and he said nothing more then, but later he said he had been in New-York thirty years, and never thought he would get into such trouble."

Detective Meehan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station said last night: "We may have trouble in tracing the revolver, and we may not. It is better than a common weapon. If Flesch, Sr., bought the revolver, it is a case of attempted suicide; if William B. Flesch bought it, there may have been attempted murder."

In the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon Joseph Loth of Loth Brothers, silk manufacturers of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, father-in-law of Arnold Flesch, told Magistrate Simms that the boy and his father were on the best of terms.

No Bail for Young Flesch.

He pleaded that William be admitted to bail, but the Magistrate refused, stating that the circumstances against him were too suspicious. William has been living at the home of his uncle, 884 St. Nicholas Avenue, and is an apprentice in the big silk manufactory, which occupies nearly a block at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. He is declared by his Uncle Joseph and by his uncles Henry A. and Bernard Loth to be industrious and trustworthy in every respect.

William has been in the habit of visiting his father whenever he felt so inclined, and nothing strange was thought of the fact that he called at the hotel at midnight Thursday and retired to his father's apartments. Lawyer B. Lewinson represented young Flesch in the police court yesterday, and when seen afterward at his office he declared that he had held a long interview with the young man, who earnestly declared that he had nothing to do with the shooting of his father, but was awakened by the pistol shots and sprang up to find himself covered with his father's blood and his father staggering into the sitting room. At the same time, the fact remains that owing to the location and nature of his wounds it is doubtful whether Arnold Flesch could have inflicted them upon himself.

Arnold Flesch is not a wealthy man, as has been represented. At one time he was considered wealthy. This was three years ago, when he was in the pearl-button and dress-trimming manufacturing business at 83 Leonard Street. He failed for about $125,000. It has been his proud boast that he had paid up every dollar of this indebtedness.

"I started out with a pack and got rich, and I can begin over again with a pack if it becomes necessary," he used to say to his friends. One of these friends is Bernard Pasternak, who is a cloak manufacturer at 98 Greene Street, by whom of late Arnold Flesch has been employed as a traveling salesman. Mr. Pasternak said yesterday that he could not believe that Flesch would attempt suicide.

"He often makes as high as $50 a day in commissions on sales," said Mr. Pasternak, "and, being prosperous and well-to-do, as the world goes, he had no reason to be downhearted. It is true that there were some family troubles, but they were not of a nature that would drive a man like Flesch to suicide. He was simply estranged from his late wife's relatives, while his children were favorites with their uncles. He was rather glad of this than otherwise. He rode up town on a Lexington Avenue car with me night before last, and told me that prospects for Fall trade in our line were excellent, and congratulated himself that he would be able to do a good business. This does not look much as if he contemplated suicide."

Guardians of the Mystery.

The last man to have had Arnold Flesch's confidence, so far as known, is his attorney, Frank Grady of 203 Broadway. Mr. Flesch called on Mr. Grady at his residence, 247 West Eleventh Street Thursday evening, and they went out to dine and pass the evening together, as they had often done before. If Mr. Flesch contemplated suicide then and said anything suggestive of his intention to Mr. Grady, the latter is as uncommunicative as is Mr. Flesch in the hospital, or as is young William B. Flesch, held without bail for examination, or as are the wealthy Loth brothers, who positively refuse to give any information they may have concerning the mystery.

Joseph and Bernard Loth visited young Flesch in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station shortly after daylight yesterday, and condoled with him and told him to cheer up; that he would come out all right. They did not visit Arnold Flesch in the Harlem Hospital. But his attorney, Frank Grady, called there during the day and had as extended a conversation with his client as the latter's enfeebled condition would admit. It was about this conversation that Mr. Grady was asked at his residence last night.

"I have nothing at all to say," said Mr. Grady, "about the affairs of my client, Arnold Flesch. It will all come out in due time, I suppose, if he so wills, if there is anything to come out. All I can say is that he has been quite despondent over family troubles for some time."

Pressed to state whether Mr. Flesch had given him any intimation of impending trouble during his visit Thursday evening, Mr. Grady excused himself and said that he must catch a train for Newburg.

Meantime Detective Meehan has accounted for three of the four bullets fired from the revolver found in Arnold Flesch's apartments in the Hotel Peteler at 3 o'clock in the morning, and which shots his son, sleeping in the same bed with him, says he did not hear. One of these bullets was found in the pillowslip on the bed, one imbedded in the wall of the sitting room, and one in the body of Arnold Flesch.

PARDON FOR AN AGED EXILE.

A Kentuckian's Private Vengeance Thirty Years Ago.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 18.—Stephen Nethercutt of Grayson County was pardoned yesterday by Lieut. Gov. Worthington for reasons indorsed by the Pardon Board, as follows:

"The accused was a soldier and officer in the Federal Army in the war of the rebellion. While he was away from home doing battle for his country, his wife became acquainted with one Stevens, who, on the return of the accused from the army, publicly boasted of his acts and taunted the accused with having had his home despoiled.

"Thereupon the accused shot and killed Stevens. This was more than thirty years ago. An indictment was returned against Nethercutt for that killing, accusing him of murder, whereupon he left Kentucky, and has never been apprehended. He is now an old man and has been away from home the best part of his life. He now desires to return to his native country and view the graves of his parents and the scenes of his childhood before he should die.

"I do not think he could be punished for that killing, even with the sham of a trial. His banishment has been a greater punishment than his act merited. I, therefore, pardon him."

BURIED ALIVE FOR TWO DAYS.

Hypnotic Subject's Temperature and Pulse Abnormally Low.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18.—Two thousand persons assembled at the Baseball Park this afternoon to witness the exhuming of John Lawrence Douglas of Indianapolis, who was buried alive by a hypnotist, Edwin Boone of Paris, Ky., last Wednesday at 5 P. M.

The grave was opened at 4:30 o'clock. Douglas's face was slightly purple and he was perspiring freely. His heart beats were 59 per minute and his respiration about 10. His temperature was about 95 near his heart, but his extremities were cold. The temperature of the box in which he was buried and which was 3½ feet under ground was 92 degrees before any earth had been removed from it.

Boone brought his subject back into the cataleptic state and took him to the Opera House on a street car. Douglas's pulse soon ran up to 85 and his respiration to 18, while his temperature increased near his heart, and his extremities became warm again. He was not awakened until 8:30 o'clock to-night.

Boone proposes to bury Douglas for seven days in Cincinnati, and if he comes out alive he will bury him in New-York for ten days.

Cycle Racer's Deadly Fall.

BRIDGETON, Sept. 18.—Chester Sulvers, a bicycle rider of this place, took a spin on the agricultural fair grounds this afternoon to ride a mile against time. He had circled the track once and was going around a second time, when he struck a soft spot in the track, and took a tumble. He was thrown over his wheel, and hurled in the air. His head struck the handle bars with great violence. He was picked up unconscious. Doctors say that his chance of recovery is slight.

WHITEHEAD'S REASON GONE

THE EX-CONVICT NOT VIOLENT, BUT SIMPLY CHILDISH.

Committee and Relatives Met Him at the Lucania's Dock—Recognized His Sisters and Some of His Former Friends—Apparently Frightened by the Cheering of Those Who Assembled to Welcome Him Home.

An emaciated little man, with a meaningless smile, sat in the smoking room of the second cabin of the Cunard steamship Lucania, when she reached Quarantine, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He talked occasionally with a younger man, who sat beside him, but there was no intelligence in his conversation, and his features did not lose an expression of vacancy that denoted the imbecile.

This man was John Murphy, alias Alfred George Whitehead, who was recently released with Dr. Thomas Gallagher from Portland Prison, England, after serving thirteen years. A glance at him showed that his mind was utterly shattered, that his intelligence was gone, and his reason lost. He was not violent, but simply childish.

The man who sat with Murphy was his brother, James, who went to Ireland to search for him, when, several weeks ago, it was learned that he had disappeared from his home in Skippereen. He had brought him from Cork, where he was found roaming in the streets.

The Committee of Twenty-four, representing the various Irish societies of this city and vicinity, were waiting at the Cunard Line dock all day for the arrival of the Lucania. They did not charter a boat to meet the steamship at Quarantine, because, although it was reported that Murphy was harmless, they did not know how he might be when he arrived here, and they wanted to avoid a repetition of the scenes which occurred on the arrival of Dr. Gallagher.

With the committee were Murphy's brother-in-law, J. M. Fagan; Mrs. Fagan, and his other sisters, Mary, Ellen, and Norah, all of whom live at 572½ Grove Street, Jersey City.

"My brother," said James Murphy to the newspaper men who met the Lucania at Quarantine, "is in excellent health, and is not insane. His mind is as clear as anybody's. But he is somewhat excited, and does not wish to see anybody. He left his home in Skippereen because he wanted to avoid demonstrations that had been arranged for him, and he secured employment on a farm, where he remained eight days, until he had earned enough money to go to Cork, where he hoped to engage passage quietly for this country. He will not talk even to me about his experience and treatment in prison."

To the simple questions put by the newspaper men, John Murphy made unintelligible answers, and it was readily seen that the brother was anxious to disguise his real condition.

James Murphy finally admitted that his brother was helplessly insane. Murphy was asked if he knew Tynan and Bell and the other alleged dynamiters who had been arrested, but he did not seem to comprehend the question. He shook his head when asked if he knew Tynan.

William Lyman, James F. Egan, and Gen. J. R. O'Bierne boarded the Lucania at her dock and were shown to Murphy's room. He recognized Egan and shook hands with him and with Mr. Lyman, but refused to shake hands with Gen. O'Bierne. Gen. O'Bierne asked him if he did not remember him, and he shook his head. He was assured that Gen. O'Bierne was a friend, and then he extended his hand. His condition was so apparent that no attempt was made to talk with him.

The news that Murphy was on the Lucania quickly spread among the crowds on the pier and along West Street, and a rush was made for the gangplank to see him. As the party descended to the dock the members of the committee cheered and waved their hats, and the cheers were swelled by the crowd. Murphy seemed frightened at the demonstration, and held back, but was assured that there was no cause for alarm, and rather unwillingly he walked down the gangplank.

A way was made to two carriages near which Murphy's three sisters and brother-in-law were waiting. He recognized his sisters, and for a moment there was an affecting scene.

The party drove to the New-Amsterdam Hotel, where they remained last night. Murphy may be taken to his sisters' home to-day. His relatives wish to care for him, but if he becomes violent or they are unable to look after him properly he will be taken to Amityville, where Dr. Gallagher is confined.

Murphy is thirty-four years old, but he looks over forty. His hair is turning gray and his figure is emaciated. He was only twenty-one when he went to England. He is a fresco artist, and when he left New-York he said he was going to Colorado. He gave the name of Alfred George Whitehead when he was arrested, with Dr. Gallagher, and the other alleged dynamiters in London in 1883, and his relations here did not know of his imprisonment until several years later.

He was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and served nine months in Millbank. He was taken to Chatham, and again to Portland Prison, where he remained until released a month ago.

Clarence Robins Injured.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 18.—Clarence Robins, a member of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, is at his Summer home in Douglaston suffering from a fracture of the collarbone, which he received yesterday while exercising his mare Perfection.

He tried to make the animal clear an extra-high hurdle. She did it, but fell, with Robbins partly under her.

Swallowed False Teeth and Died.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Sept. 18.—The Rev. Thomas William Russell while eating, yesterday, swallowed his false teeth. The violent pain and agony threw him into convulsions, and the bursting of a blood vessel caused death.

Secretary Carlisle at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 18.—Secretary Carlisle arrived at Gray Gables on the Government steamer John Rogers about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

JOKED, PISTOLS AT HIS HEAD.

Farmer Frey Thought the Highwaymen Were Friends.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 18.—William H. Frey, a poultry fancier and farmer of Milltown, was returning from a sociable held at the residence of his sister late last night. Two masked men suddenly confronted him in a lonely spot. They pointed revolvers at his head and one of them in a low voice said: "Make any noise and I will blow your brains out; give me your money."

Frey laughed, thinking that some friends were trying to play a joke on him, when the second man hit him on the head with the butt of the revolver, knocking him down. The men then tied a handkerchief over his eyes and rifled his pockets, taking a gold watch and chain valued at $55 and $5 in money.

Farmer Frey thinks he recognized the voices as those of persons living in the neighborhood.

SPEECHES BY GEN. HARRISON.

The ex-President to Take the Stump in October.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Ex-President Harrison will make some campaign speeches in October. The Republican National Executive Committeemen at the Chicago headquarters learned of this to-day through a letter from the ex-President, now in the Adirondacks, to Committeeman Durbin of Indiana.

Mr. Durbin would only say that the letter contained a promise to make some speches. The dates and cities will be fixed after Mr. Harrison has communicated with Mr. Durbin, and the Indiana committee will be ignored in the matter.

One of the speeches will be made in Indianapolis. Mr. Harrison will go to New-York in a day or so to remain a week or ten days, and the speaking engagements will be made as soon as the ex-President shall return home.

PASSAIC ALL OUT OF WATER.

Thirty-six-Inch Conduit Breaks Near the Source of Supply.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 18.—The thirty-six-inch pipe which carries this city's supply of water from the Pequaak watersheds broke near Lakeview this afternoon, cutting off entirely the water supply of this city.

Much inconvenience was caused, and it was a familiar sight to see the heads of families and servants carrying all sorts of vessels, in search of wells and cisterns, in order that they could get enough water for household purposes.

In case of fire the city would be at the mercy of the flames, and the Chief of the Fire Department has ordered that a fire patrol be established until the break can be repaired.

MAKES THE MILLS START UP.

Maine's Vote Has a Good Effect in Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, Sept. 18.—As soon as the firm of Pelgram & Meyer, silk manufacturers, heard of the result of the election in Maine they immediately gave orders to put all the operatives in the factory on full time.

Previous to the election the employes had been working only three and four days a week.

It is thought that many other manufacturing concerns here will take heart at what they consider good prospects and resume active operations.

SHOT THEIR WIVES ON SIGHT.

One Husband Killed Himself, the Other May Be Lynched.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 18.—S. J. Keller, a ranchman from Iowa, reached this city in search of his runaway wife to-day. He found her in the south part of the city, and, drawing a revolver, shot her dead. He killed himself.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 18.—Howard Shannon of Belvidere killed his divorced wife to-day as she boarded a train for Chicago.

There is strong talk of lynching.

INHERITED $750,000 AND DIED.

News Came a Few Minutes After Mattson Had Ceased to Live.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 18.—E. J. Mattson, day clerk at the National Hotel, died this morning after two days' illness. A few moments after his death word was received that Mattson's uncle had died, leaving a fortune of $1,500,000 to Mattson and a sister. Mattson was thirty-eight years old, and leaves a widow and one child residing in Buffalo.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for generally fair weather, with southwesterly winds, followed by showers to-night.

The area of high pressure last night had moved from Western Montana to Eastern Montana, increasing in magnitude. The pressure was low from Lake Superior to Newfoundland, and from Texas to the Southern Pacific coast. Rain had fallen in a strip about 400 miles wide from Colorado to the Middle Atlantic coast and in the Upper Missouri Valley.

The temperature was lower in the Missouri Valley and on the Northern and Middle Rocky Mountain slope, and had remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Generally fair weather may be expected to-day in the Northwest and in the Northern and Southern Atlantic States, rain in the Lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the lake regions, and the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature will fall in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the lake regions, in the Red River of the South Valley, and in Northern Texas.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	69	66	68
6 A. M.	66	61	66
9 A. M.	64	63	66
12 M.	66	68	70
4 P. M.	73	68	72
6 P. M.	76	66	71
9 P. M.	76	65	69
12 P. M.	73	63	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68.75
Weather Bureau	68.00
Corresponding date 1895	71.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	61.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Column 7.

80,000 CHEER M'KINLEY

BIGGEST CROWD IN CANTON EVER SEEN IN OHIO.

Senator Thurston's Glowing Tribute to the Candidate of the Republican Party—The Present Contest Not with the Democracy, Which, if It Lives, Will Trace Its Descent Through the Indianapolis Convention—Speech of Gov. Hastings.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The largest political gathering ever seen in Ohio assembled here to-day. Conservative estimates place the number of people on the streets of Canton this afternoon and evening at more than 80,000. Pretty much the whole of Eastern Ohio, Eastern West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania sent large delegations to Canton. The railways were taxed to their utmost capacity, and every vehicle in the county seemed to have been brought into service. The crowd was almost twice as large as the organizers of the meeting had expected, but it was orderly, and the people were well cared for. Notwithstanding the other attractions in the city, the home of Major McKinley was the centre of interest, and people clung about it till 11 o'clock at night. They filled the yard, took possession of the porches, and peered in at the windows.

The streets and houses of the city were handsomely and very generally decorated. No party lines were drawn, and the Democrats were as active as the Republicans in their efforts to dispense hospitality and give cordial greetings to the host of strangers.

Major McKinley began shaking hands directly after breakfast and kept it up until late this evening. He also made half a dozen speeches.

There was an impressive parade this afternoon. The procession was an hour and ten minutes in passing the reviewing stand, and it moved at a very lively pace, with no halts. In the parade were a number of fine political clubs. The post of honor was held by the Americus Club of Pittsburg. Then came the McKinley Club of Akron, Ohio, 3,000 strong. The Elkins Cadets of Wheeling attracted much attention by reason of their fine appearance. There were also in the parade a large number of clubs composed of young men who will cast their first votes for McKinley and Hobart. Major McKinley rode at the head of the parade. In the carriage with him were Gov. Bushnell of Ohio and Senator Thurston of Nebraska. When the head of the parade reached the McKinley house, Major McKinley left his carriage and reviewed the thousands of his supporters who marched in the procession. On the stand with Major McKinley were Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. H. B. Heistand, C. L. Kurtz, Chairman of the Ohio State Republican Committee; Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, and Sylvester Everett of Cleveland. There was another big parade in the evening, and in addition to the organizations which marched in the afternoon was the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland. Major McKinley also reviewed the evening parade.

The speaking began in the big tent at 3:30 o'clock. There were 20,000 persons packed into the tent and half as many more standing about on the outside waiting to get in.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio presided. The speakers were Senator Cullom of Illinois and Senator Thurston of Nebraska. Senator Thurston, in the course of his speech, said:

The Candidates Contrasted.

"What a contrast is there between the two candidates now presented for your suffrage. One nominated amid the excitement and hysteria of emotional frenzy, a triumph of prearranged spectacular and oratorical red fire, a nomination not thought of an hour before, and regretted an hour after; the other nominated in obedience to the ripened and deliberate demand of the people themselves, whose spontaneous uprising in his behalf attested and emphasized their belief in the principles for which he stands, and their sincere confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of the man. One notified in accordance with his own request, in that great show garden of New-York City, designed expressly for circus menageries, horse fairs, dog shows, and chrysanthemum exhibitions, amid the blare of trumpets, the glare of electric lights, and the incessant tramp of disappearing hosts; the other, at his own humble fireside in an unostentatious manner, the simple ceremonies witnessed by his family and immediate friends. One, now steeplechasing through the country in a mad scramble for place and power, fearful that some elector may escape the witchery of his fluted voice; the other, dignified, as befits the exalted place to which he worthily aspires, trustfully and calmly waits in his own house while the Nation comes to him. One has selected for his arena the sand lots—his appeals are to the passions and prejudices of men; the forum of the other is an American dooryard; his rostrum is the porch of an American cottage; his words, simple and forceful, are addressed to the intelligence, the conscience, the patriotism, and the common sense of a brave, thoughtful, just, and hopeful people.

"My countrymen, these comparisons are not unjust, nor are they overdrawn. They measure the infinite distance between the party and that platform of Altgeld, Tillman, Pennoyer, Lewelling, Waite, Coxey, and Bryan, and the party and platform of Harrison, Allison, Reed, and McKinley.

"This is not an issue between Republicanism and Democracy. The Chicago Convention was not the council chamber of the Democratic Party. The nominee of that convention carries the regular banner, but it was wrested from the Democracy by Populism and the commune. If true Democracy lives, its future historian will trace its title through the Indianapolis Convention. If true Democracy dies, its monument will declare 'Assassinated at Chicago.'

Republican Victory Certain.

"My countrymen, I come to you to-day inspired not only by the hope but by the knowledge of certain Republican victory. Three weeks ago I was in my native State, Vermont. In every time of great public danger Vermont has responded to the call of duty. When Sumter was fired upon one of her great Democrats, Paul Dillingham, said: 'There shall be no Democratic Party in Vermont until the Union is saved.' Her people are as patriotic in 1896 as in 1861, for with a new menace to the integrity of the Nation and the welfare of the people, her greatest living Democratic statesman, ex-Minister Phelps, now says that it is the duty of every true Democrat to place country first, and to maintain its financial honor as against party platform. When Vermont

spoke she spoke not alone for her Republicans, but for her true Democracy as well.

"In Maine I found the State afire with Republican enthusiasm; ready to stand where Blaine stood—for sound money, protection, and reciprocity. And what a mighty answer Maine has given to the Chicago platform.

"Vermont and Maine are agricultural States. A large majority of the people are farmers, the descendants of men who have for generations battled with the sterility of the mountain sides, and won a frugal livelihood by incessant toil. Vermont and Maine are the beginning of the end. The same intelligent consideration of the present issues by the people of the country will produce the same result.

"Not in Arkansas, or in Alabama, or in Georgia, where majorities are made by those intrenched in power to suit the necessities or the demands of party; not perhaps in those five silver States where a local interest of the time being prevents a fair consideration of the great National problem, but in every other State of the Union where the ballot box registers the conscience, the judgment, and the patriotism of the electors there will be the same glorious result.

Big Majority in New-York.

"I visited Massachusetts, rich in its memories of Plymouth, of Lexington, of Bunker Hill; Massachusetts, which gave first blood for independence and for the Union. And I found Massachusetts, without regard to party lines, almost unanimous for McKinley. And then to New-York, which Bryan calls the 'enemy's country,' but which is not and will not be an enemy's country to any man who stands for the institutions, the welfare, and the honor of the United States. And in New-York I thought of grand John A. Dix, who said: 'If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.' In times of peace we have no bullets for the political enemies of our country, but we have ballots, and New-York, the great Empire State, the Gibraltar of true Democracy, will overwhelm the Popocratic aggregation by at least a quarter of a million majority.

And then, through Maryland and Virginia and West Virginia, all sacred ground, drenched with the blood of two great armies. And then to Indiana, the State of Morton and Harrison, and, my countrymen, they are all for McKinley; even old Virginia.

"I understand that Bryan said, on his return to Nebraska from his last starring tour, that Ohio was safe for 50,000. I believe it. I have no doubt of it. Yes, for 100,000, but not for that kind of a William."

Tent Crowded at Night.

There was another big meeting at night in the tent. The speakers were Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania and Representative McCleary of Minnesota. Both speakers were enthusiastically received. Gov. Hastings, after discussing the financial question at length, said:

"Perhaps some one who has done me the honor to listen to me thus far would inquire, if the conditions to which I have referred will surely come to pass in the event of free silver, why is there not now more evidence of unrest and apprehension when we are within two months of the election. My answer to that question is that the American people are now generally confident that no such calamity will befall us. Their intelligent judgment is aroused and stands as a barrier to stem the tide of free-silver fanaticism, but there are many overcautious and overalarmed people who are now seeking to protect themselves against the calamities which free silver will surely bring, by withdrawing their money from the banks in gold, and depositing it in secure places, where it is generally unproductive, waiting until the question be settled on the 3d of November.

"Overcautious people are placing gold in hiding and are resorting to various devices to keep it in safety against the possible evil day. Let me give you one instance. Mr. Benjamin Haywood, Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, informed me yesterday that he visited the City of Toronto within the past two weeks; that he there met Mr. Garsides of the firm of Garsides & White, wholesale merchants and capitalists, interested in banking institutions both in this country and in Canada. Mr. Garsides informed the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania that since the nomination of Mr. Bryan there has been deposited in the Toronto banks over $6,000,000 in gold by citizens of the United States; that the banks were informed that the money was placed there for safekeeping; that no interest was paid upon the deposits, and that the Toronto Bank charged one-fourth of 1 per cent. exchange in taking deposits; that the same was true of the banks in Montreal, Quebec, and other Canadian cities. This is the first time in the history of the United States, so far as I know, when her citizens took the gold currency of the land to a foreign country as a place of security against the depredations expected to be made by their fellow-citizens at home."

Major McKinley's Busy Day.

Major McKinley to-day, in addition to the task of meeting and talking briefly with hundreds of people, shook hands with thousands, made a dozen speeches, entertained a dozen guests at dinner, and listened to the music of thirty-nine brass bands.

The first delegation called at 10:30 this morning. It came from Unity Township, Columbiana County. J. J. Brittain of East Palestine was the spokesman. The next delegation was also from Columbiana County.

At 12:30 o'clock the Americus Club of Pittsburg, escorting Gov. Hastings, marched up to the McKinley residence. Major McKinley came out on the stand which had been erected just inside the fence and overtopping it. W. I. Mustin, President of the Americus Club, introduced Gov. Hastings, who made a short speech eulogizing Major McKinley, and Major McKinley responded to the greeting.

He had hardly finished before the Building and Trades Council of Columbus came up the street behind its band. As soon as the Americus Club moved away from the vicinity of the stand, the Columbus delegation took its place. John F. Marion addressed Mr. McKinley, and he replied in a short speech.

Several delegations called at the close of the afternoon meeting, among them the Akron delegation, one of the largest that visited the city. It was quite dark when the Elkins Cadets and a large delegation from Salem, Ohio, called. Major McKinley was very tired, and had gone to his room to take a short nap. The bands played six or eight marches and he gave up the notion of slumber and made two more speeches.

REPUBLICANISM IN ARKANSAS.

Gain of Over 37 Per Cent., While Democracy Increases 22 Per Cent.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 18.—H. L. Remmel, Republican candidate for Governor of this State at the recent election, said to-night:

"The result of the Arkansas election is more than gratifying to me. I had no expectation of carrying the State, and when I accepted the nomination I knew I had to face an overwhelming Democratic majority with an opponent who had swept the State for the nomination at the Democratic primaries a month before. I took up the gauge of battle, making the St. Louis platform and its candidate the issues as against the Chicago platform and its candidate. The returns show that my vote over two years ago was increased from 25 per cent. to over 100 per cent. in the different counties, averaging a gain of 37 4-13 per cent. for the whole State, against a Democratic gain of 21 6-7 per cent. All this was in face of questionable election methods in many of the counties, of which the country is already advised. These methods, I believe, have already disgusted many of the best Democrats of the State, who realize the futility and absurdity of inviting immigration and capital to come within our borders to take advantage of our wonderful resources, and then when the new-comers first go to the polls they find they are disfranchised and deprived of the one thing above all others that an American citizen enjoys, and that is the opportunity to express his will by ballot and have his vote counted for the person voted for.

"I feel that already there is a great public sentiment aroused among honest Democrats in favor of amending the election law, and giving the minority parties representation on the Election Boards instead of as at present. They now act, when they do act in such capacity, only by permission. Col. Jones, the Governor-elect, has assured me that he is in favor of the law being thus amended, which will prove a powerful factor in obtaining an election law that will free the State from being disgraced at every biennial election because of machinery which dishonest men have at hand to use whenever they are disposed to use it. I have great faith in the spirit of fair play that pervades the American people. Arkansas people are American people.

"Republicanism is growing in Arkansas. Sectionalism is disappearing; in fact, has

Fall

Medicine is fully as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine, and the best Fall Medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

gone, and if active, earnest effort is put forth in each campaign, as in this, it will be but a few years before Arkansas can be pointed to as one of the Republican States of the South, because the industrial idea is growing and gaining ascendancy in Arkansas as well as the other great States of this South land."

Minnesota a McKinley State.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Ex-Senator Washburn is one of the most conservative Republicans of Minnesota. He was at Republican Headquarters to-day. To THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent he said that Minnesota would give McKinley not less than 20,000 plurality.

"While free silver has some hold upon the country districts of the State," said Mr. Washburn, "the sentiment for sound money has grown so in the last sixty days that it will more than offset the defection in the Republican ranks. The sound-money Democrats, too, have won back not a few who had espoused silver. Our foreign population does not take kindly to radical changes.

"I think my estimate of Major McKinley will be nearly correct."

McKinley Gaining in Connecticut.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 18.—United States Senator Platt said to-day that if the election was to take place at once McKinley would carry the State by 20,000 majority, and that every day between now and election time this majority would be increased greatly. He does not think that Bryan will carry a single Northern State except Colorado and maybe Nebraska.

Political Assessments in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—On the charge by Democrats that the Republican machine of this city had levied tribute on the City Hall employes, the Civil Service Commission has begun an investigation, and the results will be laid before the Grand Jury. Foremen of the Street Department, it is alleged, received tickets to sell for a Republican picnic. Employes of the Health Department, it is said, have been assessed for the campaign fund. It is also is charged that M. F. Snowden, an employe at the City Hall, has been going through the departments, with authority from the Republican Finance Committee, asking for subscriptions.

Cloakmakers Out in Force.

The meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League yesterday at Prince Street and Broadway, was attended by about 1,500 persons. It was cloakmakers' day, and the presiding officer was Meyer Jonasson, the cloak manufacturer. Others of the trade were among the Vice Presidents. Freeman E. Huddle, editor of The Clothiers and Haberdashers' Weekly, was the first speaker. Soreno E. Payne followed him.

UNIONS FRET TWO PARTIES.

Printers Threaten Hanna, Silver Men Use Non-Union Furniture.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Unfavorable comment was caused in organized labor circles to-day by the fact that non-union furniture was bought by the men in charge of the new "Trades Union Silver League," and was placed in the office of the league. The firm which supplied the luxurious office fittings is a foe of trades unions, and has had trouble with several of the building trades organizations. John McBride, founder of the league, in whose office the furniture was placed, stands high in National trades-union circles.

The fact that a number of non-union newspapers in the country are supporting Mr. McKinley is giving Mark Hanna many restless moments. The subject was brought forcibly to his mind to-day by a visit from A. W. Thompson of Cleveland.

It is reported that the International Typographical Union will begin a warfare against all non-union papers if the publishers refuse to come to an agreement.

August McCraith, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, at Indianapolis, sent a telegram to Mr. Hanna to-day calling his attention to the fact that the Los Angeles (Cal.) Times still employed non-union compositors. Accompanying the telegram was one from the Los Angeles Trades Council demanding that Mr. Hanna give a definite answer as to whether or not he would use his influence in the interests of the union.

Col Otis, the publisher of The Times, is a great friend of Mr. McKinley's, and has much to do with his campaign. On this account the workingmen of California are fighting the Republican candidate for President.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor arrived in Chicago to-day for the purpose of taking an active part in the campaign for the election of Mr. Bryan. He has established a personal headquarters in the Briggs House, but in a few days he will open a labor bureau and begin extensive work among the workingmen of the country. He called at Democratic National Headquarters and had a conference with Senator Jones, Mr. Campau, Gov. Altgeld, and others.

SOCIAL INCIDENTS IN NEWPORT

Austrian Ambassador Arrives, and Miss Leary Gives a Dinner.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—M. de Hengelmuller, the Austrian Ambassador, and Mme. Hengalmuller, came to-day to visit James V. Parker, who will give a dinner in their honor. Prince Wrede of the Austrian Embassy also arrived.

Miss Leary gave a charming dinner this evening in honor of Miss Katherine Duer and Miss Josephine Brooks, two recent débutantes. The guests were Count Hadik, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, A. Muller-Capury, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, George Griswold, second; Mrs. William A. Duer, Roger Winthrop, Willing Spencer, John C. Gray, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Reginald Brooks, Milton Barger, Henry Melvill, B. K. Richards, I. T. Burden, Jr., P. W. Andrews, Jr., Honore Palmer, H. F. Eldredge, Miss Van Alen, Miss Brice, Miss Post, Mrs. Yznaga, mother of the Duchess of Manchester; Miss Francis, Miss Davis, Miss Gammell, Roland King, James Peirson, Miss Louise Leary, and Miss Barger.

The decorations were American Beauty roses. A musicale followed.

Run Over Twice at the Same Spot.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 18.—Richard Faulkner had his right leg cut off below the knee to-night by a locomotive of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at Post Avenue and First Street. Twenty-four years ago he had his left arm cut off by an engine at the same crossing. He used to be the strongest man in Elisabethport. He is now seventy years old.

Life Sentence on a Plea of Guilty.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 18.—Antony Grasso was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Wheeler, in the Superior Court, this afternoon. Grasso pleaded guilty to killing Bartholdi Tivolda, at Danbury, July 27. The men quarreled, and the murderer emptied the charges of a revolver into his victim's body.

WM. J. BRYAN'S FISH STORY

POPOCRAT CANDIDATE BECOMES A RACONTEUR OF ABILITY.

Incidentally He Speaks of the New-York Convention and Claims that Its Action in Indorsing the Chicago Platform and Candidates Effectually Disposes of the Criticism that the Popocrats Have Raised a Sectional Issue.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., Sept. 18.—William J. Bryan slept in his private car here last night, and this morning made a speech in which he referred to the New-York Democratic State Convention at Buffalo. He said:

"Sometimes they accuse us of raising a sectional issue. One of the best evidences that the platform adopted at Chicago does not raise a sectional issue is found in the language of the platform adopted yesterday in New-York. After unreservedly indorsing the platform and the candidates of the Chicago Convention, the New-York platform declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic Party has a platform been written which embodies more completely the interests of the whole people as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit than that given to the country by the National Democratic Convention of 1896. [Cheers.]

"There, within the shadow of Wall Street; there, against the combined opposition of those once leading Democrats of New-York who have left the Democratic Party and either gone over entirely to the Republicans or stopped for a moment at the half-way house, the Democracy of New-York declares the platform adopted at Chicago is the most democratic platform ever put before the country by a Democratic Convention. [Cheers.] In the State of Connecticut they have also indorsed our platform, and in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. In these and other Eastern States the Democracy is beginning to realize that the Chicago platform presents to the American people those great issues around which the people must cluster if they are going to retain a government of, by, and for the people."

In speaking of the money question, Mr. Bryan told the following story:

"Our opponents talk as if we could get along with less money as the years go by. Some of them have such confidence in the substitutes for money that they believe the time will soon come when we will need no money at all. They remind me of a man who thought a fish could be made to live without water. He took a herring and put it in a pail of salt water and gradually took out the salt water and put in fresh, until the water was almost entirely fresh. But the change was made so gradually the fish didn't notice it, and kept on living. After he succeeded that far he began to take out the fresh water, a little each day, and did it so gradually that finally it was all gone, yet the fish had not been able to detect the decrease. Then he took the fish out of the jar and put it in a bird cage and fed it like a bird. The one day, when he was gone, his attendant thought the fish was not doing well, and he put a saucer of water in the cage that the fish might moisten its food. When the man came back, behold, the fish had got his head in the water and drowned because it was not used to it. [Great laughter.]

"My opponents think you can gradually substitute something else for money, and do it so gradually that after awhile people won't know what to do with money if they have it. But, my friends, it won't work."

After he had finished speaking, Mr. Bryan was asked by a reporter what he thought about the action of the New-York Convention. He replied:

"I am very much gratified to learn that the New-York Convention indorsed the platform, as well as the ticket."

Mr. Bryan did not care to say anything further, preferring the expressions contained in his address to go to the country.

BIG RECEPTION IN RICHMOND.

Mr. Bryan Tells the Virginians He Is "Regular."

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.—Mr. Bryan was delighted with his reception in this city to-night. He reached here at 7 o'clock, having been on the railroad nine hours, and having made speeches at almost every point where his trains had stopped.

After a supper at the home of J. Taylor Ellyson, Democratic State Chairman, he was taken to the Auditorium, where he addressed an audience numbering 15,000 persons. He later spoke to a crowd of several thousand gathered under the balcony of the Jefferson Hotel.

There were but four electric lights burning in the Auditorium while Mr. Bryan was speaking, and so it happened that Mr. Bryan received one of the most demonstrative greetings since his nomination from an audience only half of which could hardly see his face and figure. The moon, shining through the glass ventilators in the roof, helped somewhat, but it was not the kind of light needed.

Mr. Bryan in the course of his speech said:

"If there is a man who respects party regularity he cannot complain of the manner of my nomination. The Democratic Convention which met at Chicago represented the voters of the Democratic Party more truly, more completely than any convention which has been held in recent years. That convention was regularly called by the regular authorities, and delegates were chosen in every State in the regular manner.

"More than that, the issue joined between the friends of free coinage and its enemies was fought out before the people themselves, the highest tribunal known under our form of government. The voter, not the bosses, ran the Chicago Convention, and I am proud to be the nominee of the convention which gave expression to the hope, the aspirations, of the common people of the Democratic Party.

"How can you tell whether a man is honest when he tells you that the election of the Chicago ticket would injure his country? I will give you a way to tell. Any man who thinks that my election would injure this country can prove it in just one way, and that is by voting for the Republican candidate and thus make sure of my defeat. Don't tell us that your conscience would permit you to vote the Democratic ticket and then vote for a bolting ticket.

"Why is it that some Democrats or some people who used to be Democrats spend the day in telling how the election of the Chicago ticket would ruin this country, and then refuse to cast their votes for the only man who can defeat the Chicago nominee? I will tell you why. It is because they have not the courage to bear the odium of being Republicans.

"They who are not for us are against us. We would have more respect for them than if they were honest enough to go where they belong. Now, as I have said, we appeal to no man to go contrary to his judgment and his conscience. But I want to warn you who are in contemplation of desertion from the Democratic Party at this time that the man who, in the face of such an enemy, either goes to the rear or is found in secret conference with the enemy, is a traitor upon whom the brand shall be placed, and he shall not come back again. [Loud cheers.]

"These assistant Republicans, whose hearts are willing, but whose flesh is weak, may as well understand now that the contest with which we are engaged is not a contest for this year alone. I believe we shall win now. But whether we win now or not, we have begun a warfare against the gold standard which shall continue until the gold standard is driven from our shores back to England now that we have been opposed to the importation of criminals and paupers from abroad, and we shall oppose the importation of a financial system which is criminal, and which makes paupers wherever it goes.

"In this city, where Patrick Henry delivered his famous speech, which aroused the Nation to arms, I am not afraid that the people will permit a foreign financial control when more than 100 years ago your ancestors were willing to give their lives, if need be, to release the Colonies from foreign political control.

"They tell us that the election of the Chicago ticket will drive gold from this country. I want you to remember that the mere nomination of the candidate for President on a free-silver platform has been bringing gold to this country for the last few weeks. My friends, if a nomination will start this much of a flow of gold to the United States, what will be the enormous flow when we actually have a President who is for free silver?"

BRYAN TO SPEAK IN BALTIMORE.

Maryland Will Vote Against Him by a Large Plurality.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Candidate Bryan will speak in this city to-morrow night, and a large crowd will assemble through curiosity to hear him. A stand has been erected opposite the Music Hall, and this building has also been engaged for use in case of rain. Its seating capacity is only about 3,000.

Mr. Bryan will not find many greetings from the Democrats he used to know in Maryland. He will find Isidor Rayner, who sat next to him for four years in the House, one of the leading men in the Palmer and Buckner movement, who will soon assail Bryan in the same hall in which to-morrow night's performance takes place. He will find Rayner's successor, John K. Cowen, and his predecessor, John V. L. Findlay, both Democrats, telling Democrats that it is their duty to vote straight for McKinley. He will find ex-Gov. William Pinckney Whyte leading the Palmer and Buckner forces. He will find nine out of ten of the intelligent Democrats of the city actively supporting either the Republican or the third ticket. So heavy is the defection that the idea of publishing a list of Vice Presidents has been prudently abandoned.

Another illustration of the new conditions in a city where party regularity has always been notably strong is the fact that out of about 600 Democratic election judges appointed for their party records, about 150 have resigned because they decline to vote for Bryan. The Chairman of the committee which is to receive Bryan is Congressman Harry Welles Rusk, for ten years a Representative from the district embracing the eastern half of the city. He could be renominated if he wanted the honor, but he has published a letter declining to run, because his record in Congress has always been in favor of gold, and he would not run on a free-silver platform.

Rusk's position is that of the managers of the old party machine. Every one of them is against free silver, but they are holding on, in order to keep a grip on the party organization for next year, when a Legislature will be chosen that will elect the successor to Senator Gorman. It will be remembered that Gorman forced through the State Convention which elected delegates to Chicago the plank calling explicitly for gold and denouncing free silver. His position since the nomination is not that he loves gold less, but that he loves his own successorship more. The Bryan managers have been besieging him and Jones has been calling on him, all for the purpose of getting him to help the Bryan ticket, but he slides away from them and plays the situation without connecting himself with anything except the State organization. It is a fight for existence with Gorman and his crowd, and it will suit their purpose far better to have Bryan defeated than to see him elected. That is their full expectation, and in the meanwhile they are keeping hold on the machine and greasing its stiff joints for next year's work.

Indeed, no efforts worthy of the name are being made for Bryan in Maryland. Not a single speaker of any prominence in the party has consented to speak for him. No money is being raised for him. Not a single paper in Baltimore is supporting him. Nearly all the young Democrats and the most of the Democratic workingmen are against him. Baltimore City has a normal Democratic plurality of about 8,000. The Bryan managers in private concede the city by over 6,000, and the conservative estimates of the sound-money people place the plurality at 18,000 and over. Maryland will give over 25,000 against Bryan, and it may reach 40,000. The sweep will probably carry the entire Congressional delegation.

Bryan to be in Washington To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Immediately upon the arrival of the Bryan party in this city to-morrow afternoon, they will be taken to the Metropolitan Hotel for luncheon. An impromptu reception will be held at this hotel. The meeting will be called to order at 4 o'clock by Thomas B. Kalbfus, Chairman of the General Committee. Col. James C. Berret, will be permanent Chairman. Addresses will be made by Mr. Bryan, Jeff Chandler, Senator Faulkner, Andrew Lipscomb, and Thomas F. Grady of New-York.

Claiming an Alibi for Stetson.

William Stetson, alias "Bill the Brute," alias Jackson, alias Miller, whose picture is 1,847 in the Rogues' Gallery, who was arrested on the belief that he was the confederate of James Dalton, alias Rooney, in robbing Henry Hildebrandt of nearly $2,000 in the hallway of his house, 1,912 Third Avenue, on Sept. 9, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Harlem Court yesterday morning. Young Hildebrandt positively identified Stetson as the man who snatched the package of money from him on the stairway of his house, while Dalton held a pistol at his head.

When the case was called Lawyer McLaughlin demanded an examination, stating that he could prove that Stetson was in jail in Waverly, N. J., from Monday, Sept. 7, to Saturday, Sept. 12, and that he could not possibly have been concerned in the robbery of Hildebrandt on Sept. 9. Capt. O'Brien admits this to be the fact. The lawyer wanted time to produce the Chief of Police of Waverly to prove an alibi. Stetson was held in $5,000 bail for examination Monday.

Four Men Fell with a Scaffold.

A scaffold that had been swung over the side of the ship Tam o' Shanter, lying in the dry dock at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, broke yesterday morning and four men fell 25 feet to the bottom of the dry dock.

The men, who were engaged in calking the vessel, were Andrea Parascandre, fifty-five years old, of 48 President Street; Marais Salvester, forty-one years old, of 110 Union Street; Joseph Costrello, eighteen years old, of 71 President Street, and Michael Severist, twenty-nine years old, of 102 Seabring Street.

An ambulance was summoned. The men were attended by the surgeon and were able to go home, with the exception of Parascandre, who received a fracture of the skull and may not live.

Vessels of North Atlantic Fleet.

Six vessels of the North Atlantic fleet were sighted off the Highlands at 6 o'clock last evening. None of them came inside the Hook

GOV. ALTGELD FOR SENATOR

ANARCHIST EXECUTIVE OF ILLINOIS STARTS HIS BOOM.

His Lieutenant, "Buck" Hinrichsen, Chairman of the State Committee, Is Carefully Nursing It by Telling Yarns About Gen. Palmer—But the Republicans Expect to Carry the Legislature and Send Their Own Man to Washington.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18.—Gov. Altgeld's Senatorial aspirations were discussed freely yesterday by silver Democrats, and it is admitted on all sides that he yearns to misrepresent Illinois in the upper chamber at Washington. To that end Hinrichsen and his other lieutenants have paid especial attention to the legislative campaign, and will be very careful to nominate on their legislative ticket only pronounced Altgeld men, on whom they can count in case of their election.

The growing strength of the sound-money sentiment among the Democrats of the State has made it more apparent daily to the silver men that their State and National tickets will be snowed under. It is for this reason that they are concentrating their strength in order to elect a fusion Legislature, so that Altgeld may be sent to the Senate.

The personnel of the legislative ticket in Cook County is giving Democratic leaders much concern to-day. Gov. Altgeld's presence is linked with the other political circumstance that the legislative primaries in all Cook County districts are to be held next Tuesday. In some of the districts there is a strong disposition to indorse the Populist nominees. An Illinois Democratic Committeeman said to-day:

"It is becoming more apparent every day that the Populists will hold the balance of power in the Illinois Legislature."

"In that case who will be elected Senator?" he was asked.

"Gov. Altgeld, undoubtedly," was the reply. "The Democrats and Populists would join hands and elect him."

As part of the Altgeld Senatorial boom Chairman Hinrichsen to-day started the ridiculous rumor that the Republicans had promised Senator Palmer his own succession as a reward for his sound-money candidacy.

"I wouldn't be a bit surprised if that is the bait which induced the Senator to lead this movement," said Mr. Hinrichsen to-day. "It would be just like him to go ahead and fight the Democrats and then flop back to the Republicans when it came time to pass around the offices again. But he may be mistaken, for, if we have luck, the Democrats may gain control of the Legislature, in spite of the fact that the Republicans have so many hold-over Senators. In districts where fusion has been made, we are going to elect two members, and we may surprise the gentlemen who have come to think that only a Republican Senator can be elected next Winter."

"If the Democrats should carry the Legislature, whom would they elect United States Senator?" was asked.

"Gov. Altgeld," was the answer. "There's no doubt about his being the choice of the party. It may be, though, he would not care to resign the Governorship to go to Washington. Well, if he didn't, there are any number of Illinois Democrats capable of filling the position."

Secretary Spangler of the Sound Money Committee said the story about Gen. Palmer was one which only the silver people would circulate, and even those who circulated it would not believe it. "Gen. Palmer," said Mr. Spangler, "is in this fight for as honest a purpose as ever actuated any man in any fight. He is a man with the highest ideas and the strictest sense of honor. No one who knows him would ever connect his name with such a slanderous story. Its circulation plainly shows the desperate state of the free-silver campaign and proves that they no longer repeat their boasts of sweeping the State for Bryan or their State ticket."

Chairman Hitch of the Republican State Committee was much amused to hear Mr. Hinrichsen's forecast of Palmer's reward by the Republicans.

"'Buck' is a good fellow," he said, "but he is given to dreaming, and this is one of the best jokes he ever perpetrated. Palmer to be re-elected Senator by a Republican Legislature. Well, that is good, and no mistake. Of course, there isn't a word of truth in it. If the Republicans had any influence with Senator Palmer, they would have kept him from turning Democrat years ago. Senator Palmer's seat will be filled by the election of a good Republican next Winter, and all this talk of a deal with Palmer is buncombe. 'Buck' knew it was buncombe when he said it."

SILVER FIGURES FOR ILLINOIS.

Rosy View of the Outlook at Democratic Headquarters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—In its daily bulletin the Silver Democratic Committee to-day pays particular attention to Illinois. After claiming the State for Bryan by 30,000 majority, the bulletin says:

"The State outside of Chicago is so thoroughly saturated with free-silver sentiment that even the Republicans concede Bryan will come up to Chicago with a majority.

"A Democratic canvass of the State shows Bryan will come to Chicago with at least 30,000 majority.

"In Chicago, where the corporations and moneyed syndicates have been pursuing a policy of intimidation and bulldozing of laboring men, conditions are more difficult of analysis, but the Democratic managers are assured, from reports by leading labor representatives, that nine-tenths of the organized labor vote of this city will be cast for Bryan, notwithstanding such intimidation on the part of the McKinleyized corporations.

"The Electoral vote of Illinois is sure for Bryan by an overwhelming majority."

NO CREDIT FOR SILVER MEN.

Express Company Says that Charges Must Be Paid in Advance.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—No more credit will be extended to the State Central Committee of the Illinois Silver Democracy by the big express companies. Hereafter, for every pound of sixteen-to-one literature sent out for the edification of the guileless farmer, the committee will be obliged to pay the charge in advance. The Adams Express Company several days ago notified those in charge of the headquarters at the Sherman House that the credit of the white-metal agitators was no longer good. This ultimatum on the part of one of the biggest transportation agencies in the United States created great commotion among the faithful.

For many years it has been customary for the companies to take the written guarantee of State Committees for the payment of bills and permit all packages to be sent out, collect on delivery. This was a great convenience for the distributing bodies, inasmuch as the expense was thus divided up between many local committees, which paid for the matter as soon as received. Now it must all be settled for before it will be moved a mile out of Chicago.

SILVER MEN CLAIM THE HOUSE.

Think Fusion Will Give Them a Majority of Congressmen.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—One idea which is prevalent among the silver Democratic managers since Chairman Jones returned is that there will be a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives. They say fusion is an accomplished fact in scores of districts where the union means the certain defeat of Republican candidates who have regarded themselves as certain of re-election, and who were sure of a plurality over a divided opposition. It is being figured that there is a chance of a working Democratic-Populist majority in the House, even though McKinley and Hobart win out, unless the result is of the overwhelming sort.

At the Republican headquarters the managers are not wholly free from alarm on the fusion score, but they say that combination between the Democrats and Populists on Congressional candidates has been defeated in more cases than it has succeeded. Shrewd and effective work has been done by the Republicans to defeat Congressional fusion and unremitting efforts in that direction will be kept up.

Uncompromising Populists claim to be certain that in the case of Bryan's election there will be enough Watson Electors to shut out Sewall. In that case the former might hold the balance of power and by indicating terms, not only provide for himself, but secure a large share of the spoils.

Novel Campaigning in Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 18.—James H. Hillis, the Populist candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is campaigning in a covered wagon. He is accompanied by three young musicians, who give several concerts every day.

Sibley Up for Congress.

CONNEAUT LAKE, Penn., Sept. 18.—The conference of the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, comprising Erie and Crawford Counties, met here to-day. Joseph C. Sibley of Venango was nominated for Congress by acclamation. Mr. Sibley will accept the nomination, for he is already in the field battling for free silver and votes. The regular Republican nominee for Congress, J. C. Sturtevant, will be supported by the National Democratic organization.

THRUST AT MAYOR STRONG.

Mr. Lauterbach's Denunciation of Him at a Bowery Rally.

Under the auspices of the Republican County Committee the Republicans of the Bowery, and especially of the Second Assembly District, held a large meeting in the Windsor Theatre on the Bowery last night.

A number of Bryan supporters made a disturbance during the early portion of the meeting, being especially loud during the speech of ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, who spoke first.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the County Committee, in the course of his speech, made a thrust at Mayor Strong and placed the present reform Government on a par with that of Tammany Hall.

The hall was filled with a good-humored and cheering crowd, and many were turned away. Several persons were ejected by the police for disturbing the meeting, but few others left the hall.

"Tom" Ronan, known as the "Bowery Peach," was Chairman of the meeting. He made the first speech and then introduced J. Sloat Fassett.

Mr. Fassett said the campaign was one in which Democratic Generals such as Sigel and Sickles were on the platform of National honor and universal prosperity with such Generals as Alger, Harrison, and Horace Porter. He then took up the money question, and it was here that he was interrupted by Bryan men in the gallery.

A stormy scene ensued, with the result that several men were ejected.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Matthew Harrington, an actor, made speeches, and then Mr. Lauterbach was introduced. He declared that he was a partisan, and that he did not believe in the talk of Democrats voting for McKinley and remaining Democrats.

"I stand for the Republican organization of New-York City," said Mr. Lauterbach, "and for that I am working. It is impossible to conceive that such wicked heresies, such illogical and unreasonable doctrines as Bryan preaches can gain your sanction for a moment. Making use of this grand opportunity, we will carry New-York City this year by 100,000 majority and the State by 400,000 majority.

"When this city redeems itself from the grip of Tammany Hall and of a sham reform administration that rules and administers the affairs of this city in a maudlin manner; when we get a Mayor of this city who is really a Republican and the city is regenerated by Republicanism, then will my work have been accomplished.

"In January next we will elect a Senator who can uphold Hobart in the Senate. We will put in a man who has the interests of the Republican Party at heart, who would die for it. He is the man who, by undaunted courage and sheer will power at St. Louis, forced the gold plank into the Republican platform and stamped out a straddle, and forced hypocrisy to take a back seat."

A voice in the audience shouted "Tom Platt!"

"You've spoiled the speech, but you've named the man," said Mr. Lauterbach. "He was offered another nomination, which I yearned that he would accept, as I knew he would sweep the State, but he designated another for that high office. We will replace the pusillanimous Democrat (so called) David B. Hill with the fearless Tom Platt."

Timothy L. Woodruff, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, told funny stories, and John Murray Mitchell, candidate for Congress, spoke briefly.

WRECKERS IN A WORDY WAR.

Rival Companies Want to Raise the Steamship Ailsa.

The police boat Patrol was called down the bay yesterday to intervene between rival wrecking companies at work on the steamship Ailsa, which was sunk last Spring during a fog by collision with a French Line steamship.

Certain wrecking companies having failed to raise the wreck by the use of ordinary methods, the contract was given to a company of which Albert G. Midford is the head. It uses a system of tanks from which the water is pumped after they have been sunk and made fast to the wreck. Their buoyancy is relied upon to raise the sunken craft. The time expired some time ago, and an extension was said to have been obtained.

According to report yesterday, the Chapman company had now secured the contract, and the forces of the two companies met at the scene yesterday. A war of words took place, which resulted in one of Mr. Midford's men going to the city to ask the police to interfere.

Capt. Schultz endeavored to straighten the matter out, and, failing, took the disputants aboard the Patrol. He subsequently tried to effect a settlement when they reached the station house at Pier A. He was unsuccessful, however, and set all the men free, advising that they settle their difficulties in court.

Their names were entered on the blotter as follows: Albert G. Midford, civil engineer; W. B. Powell, engineer; Manlia Sardou, civil engineer, and Estha Du Ray, clerk.

W. L. Kain of the Chapman Wrecking Company appeared as the complainant, alleging that they prevented him from taking charge of the wreck.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Fourth Illinois	Nat. Dem.	J. R. Gills
Sixth Maryland	Rep.	J. McDonald
Second Virginia	Dem.	W. A. Young

BRIBERY STOPPED FUSION

TRICKY POLITICIAN OUTPLAYS BRYAN MEN IN INDIANA.

Charges Made by a Leading Newspaper of Indianapolis—L. W. Hubbell Says He Was Offered $2,000 to Vote for the Replacing of Sewall by Watson Before He Would Agree to Unite the Democratic and Populist Parties.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—Charges are flying thick and fast to-day in connection with the failure of the Populist Committee of Thirteen and the Democratic leaders to accomplish fusion at the conference here yesterday afternoon. Charges of bribery are openly made. The Sentinel, the Democratic organ, under the headline "Rank Bribery Attempted," gives a two-column story of the affair, which contains interviews with L. W. Hubbell of Pulaski County, and Capt. S. M. Shepard of Indianapolis, both members of the Populist committee, in which they say they were approached and offered large sums of money to prevent fusion.

Members of the Populist Committee of Thirteen deny emphatically that the decision against fusion was influenced in the least by money, and all declare that Sewall must come off the ticket before fusion, on any terms, will be agreed to.

In regard to the charges of alleged attempted bribery, Mr. Hubbell said to-day:

"A short time ago a fellow-resident of Francesville, my home, accosted me. The man, whose name I have not divulged, was a Republican. He asked me what my ideas were regarding the Bryan-Sewall ticket. I replied that, being a "Middle of the Road" Populist, and doubting the sincerity of the Democracy in some respects, I was in favor of refusing to indorse the Democratic electoral ticket, unless Sewall be replaced by the Populist nominee, Watson.

"He then by gradual stages reached the point of telling me that, in the event of my promising to vote in the committee for the positive removal of Sewall before the Populists would agree to stand by the Democratic ticket, I should receive $1,500.

"I quickly refused. He then told me that he did not want me to stultify myself, and asked me what my price was, offering me $2,000, which he said would relieve me of all the indebtedness which hangs over my two-hundred-acre farm. I again refused, and there the matter ended.

"He said he did not know where the money was to come from, but he was led to believe that it poured from the purse of the Republican State Central Committee."

SCHEME CONCOCTED IN CHICAGO.

Paul Van Der Voort, an Enemy of Bryan, the Conspirator.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The silver Democrats had nothing to say to-day concerning the refusal of the Indiana Populists to fuse, except that that was not the end of the matter, and that it would be "fixed up" before election day, although how this was to be done they declined to say.

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NO FREE SILVER FOR THEM

FIRST RALLY OF WAGE-EARNERS' PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

Remarkable Gathering of Laboring Men on the East Side—Of Various Political Parties, They Unite in Opposing Bryan and a Sliced Dollar—"Though We Are Laborers," Said One, "We Can't Be Bunkoed"—No Time for Idleness.

The first grand ratification meeting of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League was held last night at the headquarters of the organization, 1,556 Third Avenue. The large hall, which was decorated with American flags, was filled with a representative audience of New-York City wage earners. Carpenters were there, plumbers, icemen, bricklayers, mechanics, clerks, bookkeepers, and the representatives of a hundred other trades and occupations, and they were all apparently united in the desire to encourage in every way in their power the cause of sound money.

A peculiarity of the meeting was that none of the speakers, no matter how much he derided Bryan or denounced the free-silver idea, said one word about the Republican ticket. Each speaker also confined his efforts entirely to the money question, and endeavored to impress on the minds of his hearers that the success of Bryan and free silver meant idleness to the workingman and misery to his family.

This policy was followed, the Chairman explained to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, because there were as many Democrats as Republicans among the members of the league, the main object of which is to take votes from Bryan and to "make fifty-three-cent dollars impossible."

The meeting was presided over by Col. J. E. Blum, who is the originator of the league and an old resident of the Thirtieth Assembly District, where he is well known among the laboring men. Col. Blum soon made it evident, in his address, that he is very much in earnest. He declared that it was a duty he owed to his home and his country to work with all his power while the campaign lasts to show the workingmen what dangers will befall them in the event of Bryan's election.

He knew, he said, that many wage earners intended to vote for Bryan, but he was sure they did not understand the situation. He invited them, therefore, to attend the meetings of the Wage Earners' League, where they could hear the money question thoroughly discussed, especially in its bearing upon the condition of work and wages.

"There is a great work for wage earners to perform in this campaign," he continued. "Four weeks of work now may mean at least four years of prosperity and renewed National honor, to follow election day. It will not suffice for you or any other patriotic citizen to simply cast his vote in the right cause on election day, and in the meantime stand idly by. You must endeavor to convince your neighbors of the truth of the doctrine in which you so thoroughly believe."

Col. Blum's speech was received with applause. It was followed by addresses made by Henry Austin Adams, Lindley Vinton, T. P. Tuite, John J. Rooney, J. Bolova, N. A. Alexander, and A. Jacobs, some of whom are themselves laboring men. One of the speakers brought down the house when he said:

"We may be laboring men and not political economists; but we are New-Yorkers, and we can't be bunkoed by any slick 'smart Alecs' from the West."

While the meeting was going on in the hall, a band of music was stationed on the street below. The crowd which had gathered there divided its applause between the musicians and the league's big, new transparency, which bears these mottoes: "Honest Dollars for a Day's Honest Toil," "No Repudiation," "No Speculation in Our Wages," and "The Integrity and Honor of Our Union Must Be Preserved."

RESIGNS FROM TAMMANY.

Richard M. Bruno Announces His Intention of Opposing the Ticket.

Richard M. Bruno, a lawyer, yesterday forwarded to A. W. Peters, Chairman, his resignation as a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, stating that he intended to oppose the candidates and platform of the Chicago Convention, which he says he could not do and retain his membership on the committee. In his letter Mr. Bruno says:

"I have always been a Democrat, yet have I never heard that the doctrines set out in the Chicago platform were Democratic. They were not held by the Democracy of this State in convention assembled only last June, and none of the distinguished speakers, not even Mr. Bryan himself, who in my hearing in the past have addressed the Democracy in Tammany Hall and in the society ever laid down to us that those things were the tenets of the Democratic Party. Plainly, they are not, and plainly, no convention can make them what they are not.

"A majority of a convention, a convention by unanimous resolution, could not force the rank and file of the party to receive as Democratic principles to which they have always been antagonistic. It would be beyond their power to do it, for there are limits even to the action of a political convention. It is untrue to say that the majority must rule when the majority is false to its trust."

MAYOR STRONG A SPEAKER.

Addresses Merchants at the Mercantile Exchange.

Representatives of the grocery and kindred trades met at the Mercantile Exchange yesterday afternoon to form a sound-money association. Mayor Strong was among the speakers.

"I have talked," he said, "with a great many men—merchants, business men, and workingmen—in the dry goods district and in other districts, and I found few who will vote for the free coinage of silver. In one section $50,000 has been contributed for the sound-money campaign fund."

The association was then organized, with these officers: President—G. Waldo Smith; Secretary—Alexander H. Wiley; Treasurer—Francis H. Leggett; Vice Presidents—James E. Nichols, Edwin H. Sayre, A. Koenig, Henry Alsgood, H. B. Gaddis, A. Van Giesen, David Hunt, W. J. Rogers, W. S. Pyle, Artemus Ward, David S. Brown, W. H. Barron, H. Helde, W. V. Martin, P. H. Acres, M. H. Cook, C. H. Evans, E. M. Potter, H. E. Day, F. A. Ferris, C. Maspero, E. M. Brown, E. L. Goodsell, J. W. Hix, James H. Brown, J. E. Cowles, Josiah Browne, Max Arms, C. J. Gude, R. J. Dean, Stephen Underhill, S. G. Whiton, F. B. Thurber, George A. Moss, H. Raphael, John M. Chapman, D. S. Walton, George Mattlage, J. D. Nordlinger, William Willis, C. S. Sherwood, J. C. Hoagland, J. N. Jarvie, J. E. Searles, George H. Macy, and H. Sielken.

CHAIRMAN BYNUM PLEASED.

Says Tammany Hall Will Not Support Bryan Earnestly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—Chairman Bynum, on his return from the East, expressed himself as more than pleased with the result of his visit. Replying to a report that had preceded him in effect that he had met with some discouragements, he said:

"I cannot account for such a rumor, for it certainly arises from nothing that I have said or done. I can say that I have found the sentiment in the East strongly against Bryan. The lowest estimate I heard of the majority against him in New-York was 200,000. The Buffalo State Convention was regarded by all the influential Democrats I met, both of the regular and the State Democracy, as a farce. Tammany Hall will not give Bryan earnest support, though it is pretending to do so."

GOV. O'FERRALL FOR GEN. PALMER.

The National Democratic Ticket Has Some Notable Virginians with It.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 18.—Gen. Buckner and Col. Fellows, speaking for the sound-money Democracy, will address an immense meeting in this city next Wednesday.

The most significant feature of that occasion will be the declaration of Gov. O'Ferrall for the sound-money ticket and in opposition to the Chicago platform and candidates.

The announcement that the Governor will come out against the Bryan ticket is the sensation in Virginia politics to-day. He is one of the best speakers in the State, and his speech Wednesday night introducing Gen. Buckner to a Richmond audience, is expected to be one of the ablest of his life. The sound-money leaders of this State are perfectly well satisfied with the outlook in this State. They have perfected a splendid organization, and claim among their followers some of the ablest men in the State.

The Democratic leaders concede that the sound-money men will poll a good vote. In this (Third) Congressional District, the sound-money men will support Judge Lewis, who, it is expected, the Republicans will nominate for Congress. The indications now are that the Bryan people will have all they can do to carry this district, which two years ago gave the Democratic candidate for the House 8,000 majority.

Gains Made in Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 18.—Even the most sanguine of the sound-money Democratic leaders in this section are expressing surprise at the strength which the Indianapolis nominees have been developing throughout Northwestern Iowa since the announcement of their selection as the candidates of the National Democracy.

Every hope of these sound-money men has been more than realized. In the rural districts, on which the Popocrats counted for a strong silver sentiment, reports are daily received indicating that repudiation and Anarchy are by no means favorably thought of. In the largest towns even the silver men have admitted from the first that they were in a minority.

Attorney General Remley of this State has decided that the sound-money Democrats having filed their ticket first are entitled to first place on the official ballot.

A Strong Palmer Town.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 18.—A canvass of the Democratic vote of this township, recently made, shows, it is said, that there are 500 sound-money Democrats here who absolutely refuse to support Bryan. While there is no organization of the National Democracy here, it is intended to bring a number of Democratic sound-money speakers to the town before the campaign is over. It is predicted that Palmer will poll a large vote here.

Meeting of the Dry Goods Men.

The noonday mass meeting yesterday, at 350 Broadway, under the auspices of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club, was well attended. Speeches were made by Bellamy Stover of Ohio, W. R. Moore of Memphis, and John H. Littlefield of this city.

GARDNER, MORROW & CO. FAIL.

Private Bankers, Hollidaysburg, Penn., Rated at $300,000, Suspend.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Sept. 18.—The private banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., the oldest in Central Pennsylvania, closed its doors this morning. The following notice was posted:

"To the Public:

"Owing to the general depression in business, the manifest impossibility of making collections, and with a view to affording the most ample protection to all our creditors, we have deemed it proper to close our doors and to suspend business.

"We have made an assignment to Mr. John Cree for the benefit of our creditors, and with the time and opportunity thus afforded to convert our assets, we hope and expect to pay our creditors every dollar of indebtedness. We ask the patience and indulgence of all depositors, and the work of liquidation will be commenced at once.

"GARDNER, MORROW & CO."

The firm was reputed to be one of the strongest banking institutions in this part of the State. It had many depositors, and the news of the closing has affected this community with consternation and distress.

The bank was incorporated, and the three partners are the estate of ex-Judge James Gardner, Col. William Jack, and Anthony S. Morrow, an ex-Prothonotary of this county. It was rated at $300,000. The bank first began business in 1850, when it was a branch of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster.

No preferences were made in the assignment, and the friends of the bankers are confident that the depositors will be paid dollar for dollar.

The closing of Gardner, Morrow & Co. precipitated three business failures, namely: Thomas H. Suckling, clothier; Henry I. Bunker, meat market, and Charles E. Reed, grocer. The stores of these merchants were closed on executions in the Sheriff's hands. The First National Bank is the preferred creditor.

MRS. HICKS SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Wife of a Supposed Millionaire of Meriden Asks for $300,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Mrs. Isabella Wormer, a former belle of Kenwood, this city, who married Radcliffe Hicks, a reputed millionaire of Meriden, Conn, a year ago, is suing her husband for divorce.

Mrs. Hicks's Kenwood friends have taken deep personal interest in her. The exact nature of the difficulty that arose between the husband and wife after six months of wedded life is not disclosed. It is said that Mr. Hicks left his wife and went on a European tour. Mrs. Hicks left his roof and lived quietly, seemingly in the hope that her husband would return. He has not returned to her, and she has filed an application for divorce.

Under Connecticut laws she is entitled to one-third of her husband's estate, and she laid claim to $300,000 as her share of his property.

Superior Board of Trade Defeated.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 18.—The first cargo of wheat was loaded from the Great Northern elevators under the Minnesota system of inspection to-day, and, contrary to expectations, no attempt has been made by the Board of Trade to prevent the shipment. It is now practically conceded here that the fight is lost, so far as the Great Northern Road is concerned, for there seems to be no way in which the Superior Board can interfere with the loading or unloading of grain in transit, the claim of the Great Northern being that its position is simply that of a common carrier, and that grain consigned from the Dakotas directly to the East is simply placed in the elevators here to facilitate loading into vessels.

E. F. O'Farrell to Return to Bayonne.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 18.—A telephone message received in Bayonne this evening from Providence, R. I., purporting to be from former Postmaster Edward F. O'Farrell, stated that O'Farrell would be home tomorrow prepared to meet the charges against him because of the shortage in his Post Office accounts.

Fifty-seven Freshmen in Union.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 18.—The one hundred and second year of Union College began to-day, with fifty-seven freshmen, the smallest class in six years.

ANOTHER MAN MUST LEAD

SENATOR SMITH OF NEW-JERSEY NOT A STRONG BRYAN MAN.

He Will Resign To-day the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee—Also Will Resign from National Committee—While He "Bows to the Will of the Majority" He Is Not Willing to Fight for the Chicago Ticket.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 18.—United States Senator James Smith, Jr., gave out to-day the following statement regarding the Chicago platform and ticket:

"The lines upon which the present political campaign is being conducted and the interpretation of the Chicago platform by the New-Jersey Democratic Convention, held to select Electors, are in opposition to the views which I expressed when called upon to speak on the financial question in the Senate.

"My desire has been to find a way to harmonize those views with the platform declaration and to harmonize my individual opinion with the expression of the party councils. With these objects in mind, I have given the question at issue careful consideration.

"The result is, I find my mind adhering to the course I took in the Senate as the only one consistent with a sound financial policy. This conclusion being fixed, it necessarily follows that I should not participate in the direction of the campaign as a member of either the National or the State Committee.

"Justice to the candidates demands that their cause be in the hands of those who are without doubt as to the correctness of the policy proposed by every plank in the platform. I have therefore decided to resign from any leading position in the political management of the campaign.

"In doing this I am governed by a sense of propriety, and not by an inclination to set up my personal views as against the expressed policy of my party. But as a Democrat, obedient to party usage, I must and do bow to the will of the majority, and unhesitatingly express my belief that the people may safely trust a Democratic President and Congress for whatever legislation may prove necessary for the welfare of the country. JAMES SMITH, JR."

Senator Smith, as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued a call for the committee to meet at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, at noon to-morrow. At this meeting he will tender his resignation as Chairman.

NEWARK, Sept. 18.—The news that United States Senator James Smith would retire from the National Democratic Committee and also the State Committee was expected. The Senator virtually is expelled from the State Committee by reason of the fact that he has declared himself opposed to the Chicago platform, for, at the State Convention, held Sept. 9 in Trenton, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we hold that common fairness and honesty should demand that all those members now in the State Committee who do not support the Chicago platform and its candidates should be forthwith expelled and the several County Committees are hereby authorized by this convention to fill the vacancies."

George H. Lambert, Vice President of the County Democratic Committee, said to-night that it was evident Senator Smith would take no part in the campaign, but that he would support the Democratic candidates, even though he was not in sympathy with the Chicago platform.

Samuel F. Bigelow, who introduced the resolution referred to in the State Convention, said the course adopted by the Senator was the only one he consistently could take.

Thomas Dunn English said that the Senator could not have done otherwise without stultifying himself.

MISS WEST'S ENGAGEMENT.

She Will Be Married to Edward Morton Van Beuren on Oct. 1.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The engagement of Edward Morton Van Beuren, son of Aymar Van Beuren of New-Windsor and nephew of John D. Van Beuren, ex-State Engineer, of this city to Miss Helen Lewis West is just announced.

With it comes the announcement that the wedding will take place at St. Thomas's Church, New-Windsor-on-Hudson, Thursday, Oct. 1. The best man will be Daniel Winslow of New-York. There will be no bridesmaids. The ushers will be George Hartley and Winthrop McKim of New-York, Arthur M. Travers of Flushing, and C. V. V. Powers of Cornwall. After the wedding the couple will sail on the steamship Ems and spend the honeymoon on the Mediterranean and the southern portion of Europe.

They will reside on Washington Square, New-York, during the Winter months. The coming ceremony will be made the occasion of an Autumnal visitation to Aspetong, the Summer home of Mrs. Louis West, the bride's mother, who is wealthy.

INDIANS DROWN A WHITE MAN.

Iron Manufacturer Reported Murdered on St. Andrews's Bay.

CALAIS, Me., Sept. 18.—Michael Macmonagle, proprietor of an iron foundry, started Wednesday afternoon from St. Andrew's to cross St. Andrew's Bay to the Pleasant Point Indian Village, on the American side, in a canoe, accompanied by Sebattis Joseph and another Indian named Leola. When part way across the canoe upset, and Macmonagle was drowned.

A man named Frost, on the American shore, says he saw an Indian strike Macmonagle on the head with a paddle, knocking him overboard. When he came to the surface Frost says he heard Macmonagle cry for help, and mercy, and saw the Indian strike him again, then paddle hurriedly to the shore.

The Indians told Frost the paddle broke, an Indian fell overboard, and that Macmonagle upset the canoe and was drowned in trying to save him. Sheriff Foster is after the Indians.

CAVALRY PURSUES OUTLAWS.

United States and Mexican Troops Try Again to Catch Bandits.

SILVER CITY, New-Mexico, Sept. 18.—Capt. Pitcher, with fifty men, composing I Troop of the First United States Cavalry, left here at 1 o'clock this morning for Deming to assist the United States Marshal's posse in another attempt to capture the gang of border bandits which recently made the attack on the Mexican Custom House at Las Polomas.

The gang numbers twenty-four men, and is reported to be encamped in the Floridas Mountains, south of Deming, in New-Mexico, having crossed the line after the attack.

Mexican troops are also in pursuit.

Hail Ruins Square Miles of Crops.

HORNBY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—A hailstorm visited this town yesterday. The storm covered an area one mile wide and four miles long. Hail fell continuously for half an hour. Some of the stones were as large as walnuts. The buckwheat, corn, and apple crops of the town were destroyed.

Baldwin's Claim Non-Suited.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Judge Depue, in the Supreme Court, non-suited Henry E. Baldwin's claim for $50,000 damages against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Both his legs had been cut off by a train. Contributory negligence was set up. He will appeal the case.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

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WILLIAM C. BEECHER RESIGNS.

Leaves Brooklyn's Ring Democratic Organization.

William C. Beecher, a son of Henry Ward Beecher, has left the Democratic Party, which he joined at the time his father supported President Cleveland, because of its affinity with Populism and its indorsement of the Chicago nominees and platform.

He yesterday sent a letter to James D. Bell, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, resigning as First Vice President of that organization, and also as a member of the General Committee.

In this letter he says, among other things, that the indorsement of the Chicago platform and the nominees from a political standpoint is suicidal and unpatriotic.

"It will be hard," he writes, "to inspire confidence in a party which has shown a willingness to follow such strange gods as Altgeld and Tillman, nor can a course be patriotic which threatens the country with sectional strife; which seeks to array in bitter antagonism one class against another; which stops the wheels of industry and creates universal distress.

"The integrity of our Nation and the commercial welfare of our country are attacked by a lot of political freebooters. They have chosen as their leader one who willingly stands upon two platforms the planks of which when read together make up the wildest, most grotesque political crazy quilt that the mind of man could well imagine.

"His mere candidacy has already caused deep distrust and doubt in all financial centres, has intensified the existing commercial stagnation, and nearly caused a general panic. What the effect would be should any fatal mishap cause his election is too dreadful to contemplate.

"Democracy has always been strongly, even bitterly, opposed to Populism. The objects of Populism it has condemned as being dangerous to our National institutions, yet you propose to vote for and try to elect the present leader of Populism.

"I stand upon the platform of the Democratic Party as declared at Saratoga. If you repudiate that platform, then our roads diverge, and as you desert your own declarations of faith and enter into new and devious paths I shall claim to be more 'regular' and more Democratic than yourselves.

"A party is known by its principles and not the time or place of holding conventions. A party's principles are the party's faith and not a set of empty phrases to be changed from day to day like a coat in varying weather."

Mr. Beecher is a resident of the First Ward of Brooklyn and has represented that ward in the Democratic General Committee for several years.

AN ADROIT SWINDLER CAUGHT.

Claud B. Laselle Robbed Many by Means of Bogus Checks.

Claud B. Laselle, who is "wanted" in various parts of the country for obtaining money on forged and bogus checks, was arrested last night in Butler's Hotel, Third Avenue and Tenth Street, by Detectives Harris, Conner, and O'Brien of the Brooklyn police. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by the Shelter Island authorities, charging Laselle with having obtained $25 from Ralph G. Duvall, a Shelter Island real estate dealer, on a forged check.

The Brooklyn police have been trying to find Laselle for a month. Two weeks ago a detective from Louis J. Beck's detective bureau found him in Boston and followed him until he came to this city yesterday. The Brooklyn police were notified, and they arrested Laselle in his room at 9 o'clock. He was taken to the Adams Street Station, in Brooklyn, and locked up. He gave his name there as John Smith, and his address as 346 East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, this city. He is forty-two years old and is married.

In his pockets were found many business cards, a big pocketbook full of letters, and a checkbook on the Germania Bank of this city, the stubs of which showed a balance of $1,970. He had only 10 cents in his pocket.

In a valise which was taken from the hotel was found a number of letterheads, cards, and envelopes bearing the imprint "Masters & Jackson, Commission Merchants, 52 and 54 Lafayette Place." There is no such firm name in the city or business directory. There was also a number of blank checks on the Bowery Bank, Bloomingdale Brothers' banking department, the People's Bank, and the Union Square Bank.

Laselle was arrested about two years ago by Detective Conner in Brooklyn for swindling a jeweler of some diamonds. He was convicted and sent to prison for one year. The detectives have about twenty complaints against Laselle, which they have gathered since they began looking for him.

He has served sentences in Trenton, N. J.; Concord, Mass.; the Kings County Penitentiary, and other jails.

He was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., of wealthy and respectable parents. He began his criminal career shortly after leaving school, and has swindled, the police say, hotel keepers all over the country.

The police consider him an adroit swindler. He will be arraigned before Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, to-day.

Good Chance to Buy Clothing.

Brill Brothers, men's outfitters, have arranged to give the public some great bargains in clothing and men's furnishings. They have purchased the entire stock of Tredwell & Slote, which they are going to sell at one-half that firm's former prices. Tredwell & Slote have catered to high-class trade for forty years, and their stock was one of the best.

Imported vicuna and hockanum worsted suits will be reduced from $40 to $20. Melton and English beaver silk-lined overcoats, which formerly sold for $60, will be cut to $30. Imported covert and English covert top coats will be sold all the way from $10 to $15. Ulsters, trousers, dress suits, and Tuxedos will be sold very cheap. Prices of the celebrated E. & W. brand of collars and cuffs will be cut in two. In addition to these, the stock comprises shirts, pajamas, gloves, neckwear, underwear, hosiery, umbrellas, canes, bath robes, smoking jackets, bicycle and golf suits, and children's clothing.

Brill Brothers have taken possession of Tredwell & Slote's store, Broadway and Grand Street, and the sale will be opened at 8 o'clock this morning. Goods not satisfactory may be returned.

The object of the sale is to close out the stock, and while it is in progress the store will be open evenings until 9 o'clock.

REPUDIATE THE POPOCRATS.

Democratic Club's Special Committee Will So Advise.

A special committee of the Democratic Club unanimously passed a resolution last night repudiating Bryan and Sewall or the Chicago platform.

Shortly after the Chicago Convention ex-Gov. Flower, the President of the club, stated that, if it indorsed either the Chicago nominees or platform, he would resign. Owing to this a meeting of the club was called to take action. The meeting was a lively one, although the honest-money men were plainly in the majority. The silver contingent, led by Congressman Sulzer, realizing that if the matter was brought to a vote they would be outvoted, agreed to the appointment of a committee to decide the question. Accordingly ex-Gov. Flower appointed the following committee: Roswell P. Flower, ex officio member; Roger Foster, Charles H. Jackson, Robert B. Roosevelt, John McAnerney, Frederick H. Chapin, A. L. Alling, William Sulzer, and ex-State Senator Gordon of Virginia.

All the members of the committee were present at the meeting last night except Mr. Alling, an honest-money man, who is in Europe, and Messrs. Sulzer and Gordon, silver men, who were believed to be in the city at the time of the meeting. Mr. Flower did not call the committee together until very late in the hope that Messrs. Sulzer and Gordon would put in an appearance.

Finally the question was put and the committee unanimously agreed to report back to the members of the club at a meeting to be held next Monday night its action. It was the opinion of several leading members apart from the members of the committee that the club would adopt the report. It was also stated by these gentlemen that if this action was taken, while Mr. Sulzer and a few silver men might resign, 200 would be added to the membership of the club.

HOBOKEN'S MACHINE ROUTED.

Fraudulent Ballot Boxes Found in the Fourth Ward.

The Democratic primaries that were held in Hoboken, N. J., Thursday night resulted in the defeat of every one of the Davis faction candidates for the County Committee nominations, and all the candidates for nomination to county offices, except Heller for Sheriff, who defeated Kimmerly by 1,063 votes. The county vote, however, carried all the county nominees through.

The result in Hoboken is an almost complete overthrow of the machine. The main issue was made in the County Committee contests. Boulevard Superintendent M. J. Coyle and John Haggerty, both members of the County Committee from the First Ward, were re-elected. But they were the only machine candidates who escaped defeat.

A feature of the primaries—the results of which place the winners on the Democratic ticket as regular nominees—was the discovery of fraudulent ballot boxes, by means of which the machine candidates from the County Committee in the Fourth Ward hoped to win. An investigation is to be made, and the facts that are discovered will probably be laid before the Grand Jury, as the present law makes fraudulent work at the primaries a criminal offense.

Candidates in Hudson County, N. J.

Complete returns from the Democratic primaries held in Hudson County, N. J., were filed with the County Committee last night.

The candidates for Assembly are James E. Leary, John E. Hewitt, John Dahl Queen, Pierce J. Fleming, Carl H. Reumpler, Edward Hoos, Adolph Walter, Jr., Horace Allen, James Marnell, Charles Bauer, Michael J. Brude.

The candidates for Freeholders are Jacob Woodholtzer, Patrick Gallagher, Joseph Murray, Samuel Clements, Michael Kenny, Francis McNally, James Tremble, Philip McGovern, William McWilliams, Gregory Judge, Joseph Fitzsimmons, Peter McGuire, Charles P. Schmidt, Joseph A. Riordan, Edward Boehler, Richard Lynch, Philip Bindernagle, Conrad Dietz, Simon Kelly, Timothy Baller, Charles Klein, Emil Groth, Frederick Rippe, Joseph Duffy, Michael J. McCarthy, Andrew Cullen, John Keating.

ST. PAUL AND LUCANIA.

Interesting Comparisons as to the Great Steamships.

The Marine Journal, in its issue of to-day, contains an interesting computation, which has been made by Charles H. Haswell, an engineer, at the request of Capt. George L. Norton, editor of the paper, on the relative speed merits of the American and British built steamships Lucania and St. Paul, respectively.

The computation seeks to determine the handicap that the St. Louis would be entitled to by the rule governing steam-yacht racing, and takes into consideration their capacities as developed in the lines and proportions of their hulls, and by their engines, the accepted elements for the computation being as follows:

Lucania (British)—Tonnage, 12,952; grate surface, 2,200 square feet; pressure of blast, 1.5; indicated horse power, 30,000; average hourly speed, (recent passage,) 21.37.

St. Paul (American)—Tonnage, 11,629; grate surface, 1,150 square feet; pressure of blast, 2.5; indicated horse power, 20,400; average hourly speed, (best passage,) 21.08.

Working on these figures, according to prescribed formula, Mr. Haswell figures that the St. Paul has an advantage in proportions of hull, water lines, and application of power.

Applying his figures to a recent trip of the St. Paul, covering a course of 3,046 knots, it appears that if the Lucania had been coming over the same course she would have had to allow 231.2 miles, or 10 hours and 58 minutes, to the American boat. Her time over would have been 5 days 22 hours 32 minutes, or 1 hour and 59 minutes better than the St. Paul's, (6 days 31 minutes,) but the time allowance would have made the St. Paul a winner by 8 hours and 59 minutes.

The Lucania's average, however, of 21.81 knots, made when she beat the record from Queenstown by doing the passage in 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes, if maintained over the Southampton course of 3,046 knots, would make the time across 5 days 19 hours 39 minutes, or 4 hours 52 minutes better than the St. Paul, lowering the St. Paul's figurative victory on time allowance to 6 hours and 6 minutes.

This would be still further lowered if the Lucania's "record average"—made over a longer course than her "record course"—of 22.01 knots were used. In that case, the St. Paul would win on time allowance by 4 hours and 50 minutes.

MARVELS BICKMORE SAW

THE PROFESSOR RETURNS FROM THE INTERIOR OF MEXICO.

Dr. Elmendorf and He Obtained a Remarkable Set of Photographs, Some of Them by the New Telescope Lens Process—Materials to be Used in Prof. Bickmore's New Series of Geographical Lectures for Teachers.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, curator of the Department of Public Instruction in the American Museum of Natural History, has returned from an extended trip through Old Mexico and the far southwest, with much valuable information and material that will be used in his series of lectures at the Museum this Fall and Winter.

Prof. Bickmore left New-York on July 25 last, accompanied by his wife and Prof. D. L. Elmendorf. The entire trip took fifty-two days, in which time about 10,000 miles were traveled. Prof. Bickmore gathered data for his lectures, while Prof. Elmendorf, who is a skilled photographer, made many negatives of objects of interest along the route of their travels.

Besides the pictures taken by Prof. Elmendorf, entire new sets of views of scenery have been secured for countries heretofore visited by Prof. Bickmore, which are to be made subjects of this season's lectures to teachers.

Following are the dates and subjects of the lectures:

Oct. 3 and 10, "The National Yellowstone Park"; Oct. 17 and 24, "Alaska and British Columbia"; Oct. 31 and Nov. 7, "California and the Yosemite Valley"; Nov. 14 and 21, "Northern and Central Mexico"; Nov. 28 and Dec. 5, "Southern Mexico and Central America."

Mississippi River Views.

In speaking of his trip yesterday and the material gathered, Prof. Bickmore said:

"Our first stop after leaving New-York was at New-Orleans, where we stayed several days to secure views of the Mississippi Valley and vicinity. During our searches there for photographs we secured from local photographers several splendid negatives of scenes along the river during big overflows. From New-Orleans we went by way of San Antonio to Laredo, Mexico, thence to Monterey, and on to Saltillo. In going from Monterey to Saltillo we went from the low lands to the high plateau. This was the approach by which our army, under Gen. Taylor, advanced upon the City of Mexico.

"Through this section Prof. Elmendorf took a number of photographs and telephoto views. This latter is a new process, in which telescopic lenses are used, which bring the object pictured very close to view. By this process a picture of the whole City of Monterey was taken as seen from the Bishop's Palace, with Saddle Mountain in the background. The mountain itself was taken separately, in order that it might be brought closer to view. The effect will show up splendidly in our stereoptican views.

"Our next stop was at the City of Mexico. We were presented to President Diaz. We explained to him the object of our visit and why a study of Mexico was necessary to our system of teaching geography. He gave us a general letter to all the Governors in the country. This was of the greatest value to us.

"Prof. Elmendorf, during our stay of a week in Mexico, took many pictures of the antiquities of the city. We visited Chapultepec, Guadalupe, and many other places of interest. On our leaving Mexico City Col. George M. Green of the reserve corps was assigned to accompany us during the rest of the trip.

"All the railroad companies offered us free transportation and further assisted us by ordering that our train be stopped at any point along the route that we desired. The railroads there are not such systematic schedule time makers as our roads, and we had no difficulty in stopping the train and getting pictures of any bit of scenery that we passed.

"We went by Mount Orizaba, on our way to a point below Cordova. This mountain, as seen from the gulf shore, is the most impressive sight in this country. It exceeds Mount Tacoma in height and grandeur. We got some fine pictures of it from several points of view.

Three Snow-Capped Peaks.

"We next visited Pueblo—returning to the plateau—and on the way there saw three mountains covered with snow and four on which there were large snow patches. They were all in the neighborhood of 18,000 feet high. After visiting Cholula and getting some views of the ancient pyramid there we traveled 800 miles south, to Oaxaca, where we hired a six-mule vehicle to take us over the desert, thirty-five miles, to the ruins of the palace of Mitna. These ruins were photographed by Prof. Elmendorf from various points of view. They now consist of an open series of rooms, without roofs.

"We were very fortunate in getting there when we did, for during our visit a commission arrived to prepare plans for restoring certain parts of the ruins and to roof them all over so as to preserve them. Our pictures are the last that will ever be taken of the ruins as they exist to-day.

"We returned to Mexico City, and then went to Guadalajara, which is on the plateau and in a section of country where there is a heavy rainfall. This country is to be developed into vast wheat fields.

Have a Million-Dollar Opera House.

"Guanajuato, which is in the heart of the richest silver-mining section of the country, was our next stopping place. The mines are not in full operation there now, and the people are very poor. Nevertheless, they have just completed an Opera House which cost nearly $1,000,000. The city has about 60,000 inhabitants. This Opera House is the most luxurious building of its kind in America. We next went to Arguos Calientes and to San Luis Potosi, and the lower lands. In going down from the plateau we passed over a marvelous piece of railroad. We dropped about 4,000 feet in a distance of twenty miles. We were whirled down on a car like one of our open trolley cars—over bridges, around cliffs, and through gorges and tunnels until it made our heads swim. In some respects the gorges reminded me of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, but the sides were covered with dense vegetation and many big trees.

"At Tampico, on the Gulf side, we saw the new harbor, recently constructed by the Government. This is expected to become the most important port of Mexico. On this trip we passed through a section of country near San Luis Potosi where it has not rained in seven years.

"In coming out of this dry section we went through Chihuahua to El Paso, Texas, where we stopped a few days, and then went to Arizona to visit the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. We left the Santa Fé Railroad at Flagstaff and rode seventy-three miles by stage to the cañon. The pictures taken by Prof. Elmendorf of this great piece of American scenery will give to those who have never visited it their first conception of its grandeur. We got a view of its depth from the rim at Point Sublime, where the rocky sides go straight down nearly 6,000 feet.

Went to the Bottom.

"Dr. Elmendorf went down to the bottom of the cañon from this point, having to climb seven miles. After leaving the cañon my wife and I came home. Dr. Elmendorf will remain in the West for some weeks to get pictures of places of interest that I have already visited.

"I stopped at Denver and Chicago on my way home and conferred with some of the educators in those cities about this new method of geographical teaching. They were all greatly interested in it.

"The series of pictures to be used with lectures this season are the finest that have ever been exhibited of the sections of country covered. We have negatives of all the cities, some of the villages, and the people. We have photographed every odd and end that we thought would be instructive when shown in a picture. For instance, I happened upon a new lot of American-made plows in a town in Mexico, and securing an old wooden plow, such as has been used there heretofore, had Prof. Elmendorf photograph them side by side.

"I will visit the West again in the Spring, and will go deeper than ever into the mysteries and curiosities of our own unsettled and unexplored regions."

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BITTER IN PALMER'S HOME

Silver Men in Sangamon County, Ill., Boycott Gold Men.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 18.—At no place in Illinois has the National Democratic movement met with so much bitter opposition as in Springfield and in Sangamon County, the home of the party's nominee for the Presidency.

Intimidation has even been resorted to by the silver men in their efforts to choke off the sound-money sentiment in Sangamon County, and threats of boycott have not been infrequent. Many of the men whose names are enrolled at the local headquarters of the National Democracy, and who have contributed to the expenses of the campaign, have joined the movement with the express understanding that, under no conditions, are their names to be made public.

This is especially the case with merchants who have many silver men among their customers. Appeals to the so-called "common people" to arise against their oppressor, denunciation of the National banking system, speeches against the courts and their decrees, are nightly heard at the silver meetings throughout the county.

The State House exerts an influence in Springfield that is not appreciated by persons who do not live here. The men who are in control of the State Government buy for the State thousands of dollars' worth of goods in Springfield every year. On this account many men are now smothering their pride who will not support the Chicago platform and the Chicago nominees on election day, but who are and always have been ardent Democrats.

SKINNER, THE LATE SWINDLER.

Was Once a Conspicuous Lawyer and Knew Notable Persons.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Orrin W. W. Skinner, who died yesterday in Auburn Penitentiary, was known in Chicago as one of the most successful and daring swindlers in the West. He was at one time a member of the law firm of Goudy, Chandler & Skinner, one of the leading law partnerships of Chicago.

Through bogus mining stock and other devices he swindled many persons conspicuous in the business and social world. He then began transactions in bubble silver mines of Colorado. Skinner had given James G. Blaine some stock in his company for the privilege of using his name, but Mr. Blaine was fortunate

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chimmie Fadden—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Black Sheep—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1896.

FOSTERING ANOTHER DELUSION.

Many people who consider the election of McKINLEY all-important this year as the only means presented for dispelling the silver delusion regard with misgiving the very event which they so much desire. The reason is that the candidate persists in fostering another delusion which threatens trouble in the future. Mr. McKINLEY had an opportunity the other day of addressing a large delegation of workmen in a highly protected industry, the employés of the great steel works at Braddock, Penn., and while he told them truly that the one thing most needed is a "return of public and private confidence" and admitted that doubt and distrust have been "aggravated" by the assault upon the credit of the currency of the country more than by any other cause, he plainly told them that what produced the doubt and distrust, the lack of public and private confidence, was the change of Administration following the election of 1892 and the prospect of a change in the tariff policy of the country. He gave little attention in his speech to these workingmen to the vital question of this campaign, but gave them distinctly to understand that the present industrial and commercial ills were due to the tariff, and that the remedy was to be found in more "protection."

The most unfortunate thing about this kind of talk is that it raises hopes and expectations that are doomed to disappointment. It is a pity that we cannot have one mischievous delusion in our politics dispelled without fostering another little less pernicious. It is easy to show that the causes which led to the panic of 1893 and the disasters which have followed began with the silver-coinage act of 1878 and had reached a threatening development when they were aggravated by the purchase act of 1890, and that the return of public and private confidence has been prevented by the free-coinage agitation. Distrust and doubt have sprung wholly from the menace to the credit and currency of the country. The tariff was made a factor in the case only by the obstruction to the reform measure of 1893 and the mutilated form in which it was finally adopted. But for that and the danger to the currency, the prosperity which Mr. McKINLEY says existed in 1892 and had been continuous for ten years before would have been uninterrupted.

To tell the workingmen of the country that the troubles of the last three years have been caused by "free trade" and are to be cured by protection is scarcely less delusive and wicked than to tell them that they have been caused by the gold standard and are to be cured by the free coinage of silver. Constantly injecting this tariff issue into the campaign and trying to fight one delusion with another threatens to prevent the triumph of the sound-money cause from working its legitimate and salutary effects. It gives the impression that as soon as one disturbing agitation has been settled, another is to begin; that as soon as the country can feel safe about the currency its calculations will be upset by threatened changes in a tariff which is still inordinately protective. If the country was prosperous for ten years after the tariff act of 1883, with the poison of silver inflation slowly working in the currency, it was relatively still more prosperous for the ten years following the low tariff of 1845, with an unquestioned gold standard.

The people of this country have but one means of accomplishing the purpose of maintaining the gold standard and a sound currency system, and at the same time checking the revival of the McKinley delusion of extreme protection and escaping the danger of a renewed tariff agitation, and that is to give McKINLEY a majority of the Electoral votes by means of only a plurality of the popular vote. Every vote subtracted from the Bryan ticket and given to the sound-money Democratic candidates will tend to that result. If McKINLEY is elected by a division of the Democratic vote, that part which stands at once for sound money and a moderate tariff policy being separately recorded, the real significance of the election will plainly appear. If it should show a victory for sound money which cannot be construed at the same time as a justification for a new overhauling of the tariff on the line of McKinleyism, it will not only be better for the country and for the Democratic Party, but it will put a check upon the extremists of the Republican Party which will be wholesome for that political organization, too.

OUR TOP-HEAVY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The annual cry for more school room is being raised. It is a little louder and more general than usual, but, though more building has been steadily going on for years, the need is not sensibly lessened. In some districts—and those where the schools would do the most good—it is greater than ever before. The problem is not a simple one. The changes in population, the intramural migration, which year by year leaves large districts almost uninhabited, giving them over to business uses; the growth of the population, constantly increasing the gross demand; the extension of the city over new territory, or the peopling of territory that has been sparsely occupied—all these causes, and others that need not here be mentioned, have interfered with such plans as have been formed and rendered expenditures actually made useless. There are, for instance, as described in The Journal by Superintendent JASPER yesterday, curious prejudices of caste and class and neighborhood, which keep children away from schools where there is plenty of room, while in their own districts the houses are overcrowded.

But back of these causes for the evil—and it is a monstrous evil—lie two, very much deeper seated, very much harder to get at and remove. One of these is the lack of a reasonably permanent and responsible set of officials who can plan for long periods, whose plans will be treated with respect, who can rely on means to carry them out, and who can be held to some sort of responsibility. This cause for our utterly and outrageously defective system has been in some degree removed by the changes in the school laws during the past two years, but only slightly. The changes have been negative rather than positive. Some of the obstacles to efficient administration have been done away with, notably the local Trustees. But this has been, and can be, hardly more than a beginning. There is much, very much, left to be done.

The second cause for the singular backwardness, the practical stunting of the New-York public schools, is still more important and still harder to deal with. It is the rooted tendency to spend on the "upper" grades and leave the "lower" insufficiently provided for. This evil pervades the very framework of the system. All promotion, all gain of salary, all advancement in credit and standing, is from the schools and grades for young children which are in sorest need to those for the older children. This is the chief reason why the former are neglected. It is a gross injustice, because the parents of the younger children pay more taxes in proportion to their means than those of the older, and because for a large class—probably the majority—the children must get their schooling under the age, say of thirteen, or not get it at all. Every dollar of taxes paid directly or indirectly by parents for whose children the best possible schooling is not provided at the age when they can take it, is misapplied, unfairly and cruelly misappropriated for the benefit of others. If it could be made a fixed rule of policy henceforward that no money should be spent on more schools or schooling for children over thirteen until every child under that age was furnished with the best attainable teaching and good accommodations, we should see a radical reform within five years.

ANGLICAN "REGULARITY."

Mr. GLADSTONE has of late been employing some of the superfluous vigor of his wonderful old age in agitating the question of the validity of "Anglo-Catholic" orders from the "Roman Catholic" point of view. Thereby he set on foot a spirited discussion of the subject, and gave the clergy of the Church of England much employment for its pens.

It may be in consequence of Mr. GLADSTONE's representations that the subject has again been brought to the notice of the Pope. There used to be a queer, rich, leisurely Englishman and Catholic whose self-imposed mission it was to mediate between the Vatican and Canterbury, or, rather, between the Vatican and Oxford. He toiled a long time, but took nothing. His successor, or possibly it is himself, has had no better luck in the latest Anglican fishing in Roman waters. It is now announced by cable from Rome that the Pope in an apostolic letter proclaims that the Anglican ordinations are absolutely invalid, and invites the Anglicans to return to Catholic unity.

Of course that is what everybody knew the Pope would say if he said anything. Inasmuch as he has said it in an apostolic letter, he has said it ex cathedra, and, in the language of the world, that settles it. There are a great many Anglican prelates and even Anglican curates who would be delighted to undertake a "joint debate," whatever that may mean, with his Holiness on that subject, but, unfortunately, he is precluded from controversy, and has said his last word when he has said his first. If you see it in an encyclical, it's so. This is the only position that is compatible with the existence either of an ecclesiastical or a political machine. The English Bishops of the sixteenth century, when, according to Roman authority, the line of apostolic succession was broken, may have regarded themselves as reformers, but to the Pope they were merely bolters, and bolters he notifies them that they still remain. The apostolic succession is denied by the party which the Anglicans admit to be "regular," and even in the mitigated claim of "the historic episcopate" is much sneered at by Presbyterian and other sectaries. Apparently Christian unity, on any basis yet proposed, is as far off as ever, and the Anglican Church will continue to be a "local issue" in the English-speaking countries.

THACHER'S PREDICAMENT.

JOHN BOYD THACHER presents the most singular spectacle ever afforded by a public man in this State. It would be very much too mild to say that he allowed himself to be nominated at Buffalo. He pursued the nomination as he has pursued it before. He pursued it after he knew that the convention which represented the Democratic Party in September was prepared, in the interest of regularity, to eat the words uttered in the interest of sense and decency by the convention which represented the Democratic Party in June. Nay, he pursued it after the deglutition was actually accomplished. If he had telegraphed when the inevitable platform was erected that he would not stand upon it, that would have been the end of the matter, and SULZER might have fulfilled his absurd aspirations.

This morning it is reported from Albany that he will accept. He will be forced, like the convention, to eat the words he uttered in June.

How very unappetizing the meal is that the candidate has prepared for himself we proceed to show. We have been looking up his speech at Saratoga June 24, and we find he did not fully appreciate what a feast it would be for the orator to eat that speech. Here is one morsel:

> The stamp of the Government on a piece of silver can never make it worth much more than the world is willing to give for it. It is passing strange that the very men who have such marvelous faith in the power of their Government should seem to have so little sentiment as to its honor.

After he has succeeded in swallowing this, he will have to tackle the following toothsome sentiment:

> A false view of finance is worse than false views on such a question as the tariff. It affects the National credit, and touches with coarse hand the National honor.

If he can manage this, he will find himself confronted with perhaps the most indigestible of all, viz.:

> If it had done no other thing in its four years of power and responsibility, our party should have the confidence of the country for stopping the coinage of the fifty-cent dollar.

Before he reaches this point the condition of the poor wretch will be awful. And yet nobody can possibly pity him for the horrible feast to which he has invited himself.

We said some things about Mr. THACHER yesterday that may have seemed rather severe. And yet we said nothing that is equal in severity or superior in justice to what Mr. JOHN DE WITT WARNER said of the author of the Saratoga speech and the candidate of the Buffalo Convention, that "he is the only man in the State who could accept the nomination without some loss of personal dignity."

A SWEEPING CLAIM.

"Claims" before election are generally the offspring of hope and desire, rather than of arithmetic and reason. But they are sometimes useful after election for comparison with the facts. We call attention, therefore, to an "estimate of BRYAN's majorities in November given out" Sept. 17 "by the managers of his campaign" and published by The Journal yesterday.

Mr. BRYAN's managers claim in all 37 States and 373 Electoral votes—among them the following:

Delaware	3
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Kentucky	13
Maryland	8
Michigan	14
Minnesota	9
New-Jersey	10
New-York	36
Ohio	23
West Virginia	6
Total	184

Every one of these States was carried in 1894 or 1895 by the Republicans by pluralities ranging from a few hundred to 156,000, and amounting in all to 740,000. We do not criticise Mr. BRYAN's managers' estimates, but we know of nothing that justifies them.

WHAT IS MR. SEWALL'S POLITICS?

The Populists object to Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine on the Bryan ticket because he is not a Populist. They do not seem to care whether he is a Democrat or not. They say he is a National bank man and a plutocrat, and not of their kind, while BRYAN is all right because he is one of them.

Perhaps the Populists are right about this, but what is Mr. SEWALL's politics, anyway? He is said to be a protectionist, and he is certainly in favor of subsidizing American shipping, at least that part of it which he owns. Of this there are documentary proofs. That is not according to Democratic doctrine. He was supposed to be at least a "free-silver man," and, according to some people, that makes him a Populist, and according to others it makes him a good enough Democrat for this year. Belief in free coinage of silver is supposed by some to make Populist and Democrat interconvertible, whatever else either may believe in.

But is SEWALL a real silverite? BRYAN says that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human race, or words to that effect, and that free coinage at 16 to 1 will somehow or other make a silver dollar equal to a gold dollar, but it now appears that Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine puts into his contracts for shipping cargoes by his vessels a clause requiring payment for transportation in "United States gold or its equivalent." What does he do that for, if he believes that free coinage of silver will not impair the currency? SEWALL's silver faith is evidently shaky, and as a business man he is taking no chances, but as a politician what is he?

THE CZAR'S OPPORTUNITY.

Czar NICHOLAS II. has an opportunity such as comes to few men. During his visit at Balmoral the coming week he can if he will win the praise and the thanks of the entire Christian world. For this he does not need to sacrifice a single mile of Russian territory, the life of a single Russian soldier, or entail any added tax upon any Russian peasant. He does not need to recede from a single point of vantage in Russian diplomacy, endanger Russian prestige either in Europe or Asia, or postpone the achievement of that Slavic empire which has been the goal of Czars for centuries. On the contrary, he can make Russia richer, stronger, greater in every particular, and at the same time can take a position among the rulers of the world which will win for him universal praise without envy, gratitude without jealousy.

All that he has to do is to assure the English Government that he will act cordially, effectively, in dealing with the situation in Turkey. If English and Russian warships can anchor side by side in the Bosporus, if M. DE NELIDOFF and Sir PHILIP CURRIE can go in company to the palace, the Turks will realize that the reign of terror and outrage must give way to one of peace and safety. So far as predominant influence at Constantinople is concerned, he need no longer fear any opposition from England. The time has gone by when she will lift a finger to save Turkish integrity. If he thinks it for the general interest to replace ABD-UL-HAMID by some one free from his so-called "homicidal mania," England will stand by him; if he desires to assume direct control of Constantinople and Asiatic Turkey, England will offer no hindrance whatever. For forty years she has stood as the Sultan's sponsor, and has had enough. Lord SALISBURY has definitely pledged his Government to abstention from further support of the most barbarous Government of this century.

The United States will cordially approve any decision arrived at by these two powers. In years past the very strongly repressive policy pursued by Russia in her internal administration has led Americans who are so largely interested in religious and philanthropic work in Turkey to dread Russia's advance. The events of the past year have, however, overcome all such opposition. So far as appears, Russian influence, perhaps Russian rule, is the only means of securing peace. Then by all means let it come, and come speedily. The interviews at Balmoral next week will be watched with intense interest on this side of the Atlantic, and any word of agreement for prompt, decided action will be hailed with joy. It is not merely the cause of the oppressed Armenians that we have at heart—it is the cause of human progress.

The Sunday Magazine Supplement issued with THE TIMES to-morrow will appeal to the interest of the reader by a variety of meritorious matter, illustrated and adorned with pictures in half tone. Among the many features of the Magazine these may be mentioned: The new home of the Bar Association, about to be dedicated, which is pictured and described, with a sketch of the honorable work of the Association; the new Aquarium installed in the ancient edifice which New-York knows as Castle Garden, and a reproduction of M. HUREL's supposed Raphael and one of the new Mozart Monument in Vienna. The work of Mr. SEIDL's Orchestra and the theatrical events of the week are reviewed. There are reviews of new books, something for the women and children, and a page of matter in lighter vein.

"Two panics, in 1874 and 1893, were coincident, the one with the demonetization of silver, the other with the repeal of the silver purchasing clause; whereas the Bland-Allison act, providing for the recoinage of silver had been followed by an era of great prosperity in the South. If these were mere coincidences, it was the most remarkable series of coincidences, all teaching the same lesson, that ever occurred in this or any country."—New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

There was no panic in 1874. The panic of 1873 occurred when, according to the free-silver papers, the fact that silver had been "surreptitiously demonetized" was not known, and when not a dollar of silver had been withdrawn. The panic of 1893 preceded and caused the repeal of the silver-purchasing act. These were, therefore, not "mere coincidences." They were not coincidences at all.

The State Committee of the New-York National Democrats has issued an appeal for contributions for its work in this State. It is signed by E. ELLERY ANDERSON, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and checks are to be sent to order of ROSWELL P. FLOWER, Treasurer, at the headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, New-York. There is no State in the Union in which the work of the National Democracy is of greater value, or is more needed, than in New-York. The character of the men leading the movement is guarantee that it will be conducted in a businesslike manner and with entire fidelity.

Brooklyn, 1885: "I am a Democrat." Chicago, July, 1896: "I am a Democrat, but not a revolutionist." Wolfert's Roost, September, 1896: ——?

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. Even sympathy for troubles in Chicago and New-Orleans cannot obscure the fact that they benefit the country at large in two ways. The demand for currency stimulates the imports of gold—the very foundation of the present revival—both by raising the price of money in New-York and by furnishing an ample supply of commercial bills. Being preoccupied with local affairs, those centres are not now engaged in that rampant speculation which during recent harvests prevented their staples going abroad where they were wanted and at a price which foreigners would pay. Having paid our debts in gold, we are now requiring payment of trade balances in gold, in an honorable and mutually satisfactory manner which is the life of trade and the political death of Mr. BRYAN.

It appears from a report of the President of the Board of Health to the Mayor that nearly 4,000 cows are kept within the city limits, all but 343 beyond the Harlem River, and they constitute the source of milk supply for more than 20,000 people. Inspectors of the Board of Health have been examining these cows and the premises in which they are kept, and it is a little disquieting to learn that in the examination of 153 animals with the tuberculin test, 28 were found in a diseased condition belonging to one herd of 35. How many more tuberculous cows are furnishing milk for consumption within the city is yet to appear, but the board is to be commended for vigorously pursuing its inquiries, which it proposes to make complete. It will insist upon good sanitary conditions in the stables and yards, and the use of water that is not polluted, and will use its utmost authority for the destruction of diseased animals. Those discovered have been killed with the consent of the owners on assurance of future compensation, but the powers of the board in the matter are not clear. Those of the State board are ample, but the last Legislature failed to allow it funds for carrying on this important work, and the local board is compelled to act in defense of the city. The indifference of the Legislature in this matter was shameful.

Senator SMITH of New-Jersey has concluded that he can take no part in political management this year, but he must be "obedient to party" and hold his tongue. Senator GORMAN is not talking much either. The Bryanites are vociferous, and Democrats with the courage of their convictions do not hesitate to express themselves, but a dumb ague has seized the sticklers for "regularity" who do not believe in the Chicago platform and ticket. When their tongues are loosened it will not matter what they say. The fight will be over.

There is something particularly queer about the progress of the British scare concerning the dynamite conspiracy. If the whole business is the invention of Scotland Yard, for the purpose of securing the extradition of TYNAN, the doubling of policemen at all the public buildings in London is rather a strong measure. On the other hand, there is an extreme improbability in the story as it was first told, together with a plentiful lack of corroborative detail. It is possible that the British plot is a fact, and that only the Russo-Irish annex is a police invention. But if the police have really any incriminating documents, they must shortly produce them, or else let their prisoner go.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——The Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT, in a letter to RICHARD H. EDMONDS, editor of The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, alludes to the fact that "many old industries have been injured, even ruined, by the development of new and better methods and of cheaper sources of supply for raw material." He then gives this personal experience: "I may add that during the fifty years of my connection with the iron and steel business I have seen many prosperous establishments brought to ruin by the competition with other establishments having newer and better machinery and cheaper sources of supply for raw material. The great works with which I am connected have been rebuilt three times, and yet to-day they are idle because the competition of Lake Superior in the North and of Tennessee and Alabama in the South, based upon better and cheaper supplies of ore and fuel, has made it impossible to continue the business with any hope of success. The works are worthless, and capital to the extent of $3,000,000 has been practically destroyed. I do not believe that a single workman in the establishment is so ignorant as to attribute this result to silver legislation or the lack of it. It is due to progress and to natural laws which intelligent men recognize as governing the business of the world."

——The importance of one vote is duly insisted upon at every recurring election. The Kansas City World recalls another potent illustration of it, saying: "One vote cast at the Republican primaries in the City of Lawrence, Kan., in 1866, prevented the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON. The effect of that vote may be traced through all the various successive stages from the ward in Lawrence to the White House at Washington." That single vote secured the election of EDMUND G. ROSS from Kansas to the United States Senate, and he was one of the Republican Senators whose votes were given to defeat the impeachment proceedings. The vote in the Senate on each article was: Guilty, 35; not guilty, 19, a two-thirds vote being required to convict, and the result thus hinging upon one vote.

——The sound-money Democrats of Massachusetts are claiming the ability to poll from 20,000 to 30,000 votes for their candidate for Governor, and it is reported that three gentlemen, while not anxious for the honor, are quite willing to become their standard bearer. A ticket of sound-money Presidential Electors will be nominated there.

——There was considerable confusion at one time in the recent Montana Republican State Convention at Helena, and it might have continued indefinitely had not an impulsive member arisen and said: "Let us stop and go on." There was a burst of good-humored laughter and then everybody quieted down.

——The Christian Work says that the style which omits the nominative personal pronoun is vicious. It cites recent objectionable instances, a United States Senator having written, "Observe I have been elected delegate," &c., and a member of the Cabinet saying: "Regret that I cannot accept your invitation." Statesmen particularly, it says, should avoid nominative elimination.

——The Utica Herald, to which Welsh is as it were a sort of a stepmother tongue, offers this partial explanation: "If there is anything in a name, LLEWELLYN POWERS must have got the solid Welsh and Irish vote of Maine. And the extra 'l' in the latter part of LLEWELLYN was evidently enough of New-England spelling to give him a large Yankee vote."

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

Sound-Money Democrats Can Vote for Palmer.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As evidence that the Western people are not all silverites I append a letter from a man in high standing at Salt Lake City, in which he expresses his view of the political situation. It might have been somewhat different in one particular had it been written before the nomination of Gen. Palmer. I fully agree with him that a Democrat loses his party standing by voting the Republican ticket, and certainly now there is no excuse for his so doing. In his letter my correspondent writes:

"I don't see how any Democrat, no matter what he may think of the revolutionary attitude of his own party, can vote for McKinley. The Democrat can remain at home on election day and still be a Democrat, but if he goes to the polls and votes for McKinley he is a Republican and an open enemy to Democratic principles. The more I think of this matter the worse I feel. I realize that this silver fight must be fought to a finish. The silver experiment must come. If it is not tried now it will be tried four years hence, or four years thereafter, and until the trial has been made the country must suffer. I think I know what the result of the trial will be, but that makes no difference—the thing must be tried and the affliction endured; hence, the quicker it comes the better, for the sooner will the revolution come and the evil be cured."

When a man is overboard he will catch on to a rope if it is thrown to him from an enemy's ship, but if a ship of his own nation is equally near to offer assistance he will certainly prefer to avail of it. Now that a Democrat can express his own convictions at the polls, why should he contribute his vote for the aggrandizement of a party that stands, as it always has stood, for a policy that he abhors? Every vote that Palmer will get is taken away from Bryan as effectually as if it should be given to McKinley.

There is another reason why a sound-money Democrat should not vote a Republican ticket. He confesses that the Indianapolis platform is the one that should have been adopted at Chicago, and flatters himself that if its principles had been declared there victory might have perched on the standard of Democracy. Ought he now to consent to the division of his party between Socialists on the one hand and tariff extortionists on the other, so that its identity will be lost? If this is done he shall have no means of knowing when the election is over how large a force he can muster for a future contest. If such a division is made the old Republican hen will be sure to count all the ducklings that have been hatched out with her brood as her own chickens. McKinley's inordinate vanity will lead him to the conclusion that the great majority of the American people have been brought around to his way of thinking, and he will make up his protective tariff a few points higher.

As to the suggestion made in the last part of the extract from my correspondent's letter, it is possibly true that unless the silverites can be routed, "horse, foot, and dragoon," so that they will never show their heads above water again, the trouble that he predicted will be certain to arise.

JOHN CODMAN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1896.

THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Two candidates for Governor are now before the people. Neither of them can be satisfactory to independents or sound-money Democrats.

Mr. Black, a young lawyer of Troy, little known outside of his own neighborhood, but believed to be a man of fair ability and good personal character, has shown himself to be such a narrow and bitter partisan that no self-respecting Democrat or independent can vote for him unless so compelled as a choice of evils.

John Boyd Thacher, also a gentleman of good personal character, and also an extreme partisan, has by seeking and accepting a nomination upon the Buffalo-Chicago platform forfeited the respect of every sound-money man, as well as his own, unless his convictions of duty are entirely extinguished by ambition and vanity.

Now is the opportunity for the sound-money Democrats. Let them nominate next week a good man upon the Indianapolis platform and he will receive a great many Republican votes and substantially all those of independents and sound-money Democrats.

MUGWUMP.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1896.

LONDON VIEW OF GEN. PALMER.

The editor of The Shipping World of London, who is evidently well acquainted with American public men—he says of Gen. Bragg, "We have known him under fire"—remarks of the American situation: "The currency is a complex question. Men who toil for a daily wage have not the necessary leisure for its study. But much can be accomplished in two months upon the practical lines inaugurated by the Parry Manufacturing Company. Moreover, if the American people, North or South, East or West, become convinced that the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which is to be declared upon a parity with gold by Congress, means repudiation and dishonor, they will repudiate that platform, and the candidate who stands upon it, at the election. Those who have followed this extraordinary contest will be aware that Mr. McKinley is only a gold-standard man because it served his purpose toward nomination, and because it continues to serve him toward election, and while we believe he will succeed, it would not surprise us if the superior claims—from whatever point of view considered—of Gov. Palmer gained to his standard not only the sound-money men of the Democratic Party, but thousands of those who nominally belong to the Republican Party also. He may demonstrate strength on the day of election that shall surprise the best informed, and ruin many reputations in political prophecy."

"THE PULPIT AND THE CRISIS."

The New-York Evangelist publishes this week an article by the veteran preacher, the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, under the title, "The Pulpit and the Present Crisis." Dr. Cuyler says in part: "This Fall several vital questions are submitted to the ballot box; and the ballot is a sacred trust. Some of these questions touch the very core of sound morality. One of these is under such daily and hourly discussion that I need only allude to it—viz.: the proposal to debase our currency, and for the benefit of silver mine owners and money changers to scale down the value of every dollar in a servant girl's savings bank deposit, every dollar in a soldier's pension, and every dollar contributed to religious and benevolent societies! Does this involve no question of sound morality? When a Government authorizes a debtor to pay an honest debt by a dollar worth 50 cents it means repudiation of half of the debt. The Chicago platform, if carried out, would land us in that quagmire of dishonor.

"Our National Government also owes an enormous debt, a portion of which was contracted in the conflict for preserving the Nation's life. A solemn pledge has been given to pay these obligations in the best money in the civilized world. The platform on which Mr. Bryan stands condemns the issue of bonds to pay honest obligations, and Mr. Bryan himself urges the issue of irredeemable "fiat money"; and this has been truly characterized as a wholesale "robbery under the forms of law." Shall a professedly Christian country turn swindler?

"Two years ago Chicago was the scene of a terrible and long-continued riot. The President of the United States, in the courageous discharge of his simple duty, used the Federal arm to quell the riot and give free way to the mails and to inter-State commerce. That one noble act of the President did more to suppress the mob spirit and to insure public order than any single executive act since Lincoln declared emancipation. But Mr. Bryan's convention—at the instigation of Altgeld—violently condemned that righteous act and insulted the President who did it! Has the Christian pulpit no right to protest against such reckless Anarchism?

"The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest tribunal of justice in the land; it should be too sacred for the touch of partisan demagogues. The Chicago platform directly assails its integrity and threatens to pack the court in order to secure a reversal of its just decisions! President Harrison, in his recent New-York speech, did not use too strong language in rebuking this assault on the majesty of law as enthroned in that august tribunal. Shall the Christian pulpit be padlocked from uttering a syllable of protest against the reckless threats of Anarchists, Populists, and Socialists to make that Supreme Court the creature of their will?

"I am not the advocate of turning the pulpit into a political platform or degrading the minister of the Lord Jesus Christ into a violent partisan. Especially should a minister refrain from offensive language and from harping upon the great questions that are now agitating every community. There will be honest differences of opinion among his parishioners. But I see no reason why a judicious and sensible minister may not carefully prepare one or two strong, dignified, and cogent discourses, in which he shall emphasize the duties of Christian citizenship. The pulpit has as much right to speak out against dishonest money, repudition of obligations, popular disorders and assaults on the tribunals of law, and the spirit of Anarchism as it has to preach against dram selling or Sabbath breaking or Armenian massacres."

MR. THACHER'S DISGRACE.

What One Democratic Paper Thinks of the Nomination.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Those who read the platform which Mr. Thacher made in June and the platform made for him in Buffalo, and those who read the speech which he made at the Saratoga Convention must accept unpleasant conclusions, should he take this nomination. They must conclude that he wants the Governorship, no matter how he may get it. Yet the Governorship can come to a man as a disgrace, and a man can come to the Governorship with the result of making his accession to it a reflection on himself and an injury to the State. Mr. Thacher in the circumstance of his acceptance, as a gold man, of a free-silver nomination, could attain the Governorship with no other result to himself and with no other result to the State than what has just been declared. In this is the public reason and in this is the political reason for his defeat.

The moral examination of the case goes deeper still. Not rewards, but reproach, should be visited on men who would impersonate insincerity, heroize hypocrisy, canonize false pretenses, and ask the crown of honor for the practice of dishonor, in party and in public affairs. Not Mr. Thacher's intellectual agreement with hard money will, or should, commend him to the Independent Democracy. His willingness to sink his intellect in the reproach or to place it at the service of that which he detests requires that consideration should overleap the candidate, and lay its hands on the man. As a nominee he asks support in politics for an infidelity which in official conduct would impeach him as a magistrate, for which in business he would be removed as a trustee or an executor, and for exploiting which on property he would be put in prison. What would be abominable in everything else in the world should be intolerable in politics. It is intolerable, and it ever shall be, in all the politics that shall have regard and respect in these columns. Arnold's prior nearness to Washington was an offense, not a palliation, after Arnold's action at West Point. For the unfortunate André there was the sympathy even of those to whom by the laws of war his young and ingenuous life was forfeited. For Arnold was no such feeling. Yet all he wanted was official promotion at the expense of country and of cause.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY TIMES, which is one of the best Sunday papers published in the world, began on Sunday the issuance of a "Sunday Magazine Supplement," which is illustrated and has the typographical beauty of the best magazines. These additional sixteen pages as a special feature must make THE SUNDAY TIMES in greater demand than ever.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has outstripped all competitors in the genuine excellence of its Sunday features. A magazine supplement printed on calendered paper and beautifully illustrated is the latest departure, and is bound to attract wide attention.

Bryanites Active in Connecticut.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The Bryanites of this State may be as hard up in the matter of available funds as they say they are, but their poverty has not reduced them to idleness. They are working like beavers. Their campaign literature is turning up in the shops and the farmhouses. They are industrious and zealous in the work of button-hole proselytism.

ENGLAND'S QUEER POSITION

IF SHE PUNISHES THE TURK SHE MUST FIGHT EUROPE.

Russia's Declaration Made in 1895 that She Would Oppose Separate Action on the Turkish Question by Any Power Still Stands, but the British People Are Trying to Force the Government to Act Independently, Notwithstanding.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The so-called semi-official communication published in all this morning's newspapers setting forth that the Government wishes it to be understood that England is acting in complete accord with the other powers in Turkey; that Great Britain will not attempt to punish Turkey for the outrages committed upon Christians unless the powers assist her, &c., turns out to be a Reuter News Agency dispatch, which begins: "This agency understands," &c., and the afternoon papers are inquiring what grounds there are for any such understanding.

Pursuing the subject, The Star demands to know what authority there is for such a declaration, and The Westminster Gazette says:

"If the declaration is true, the situation, so far as Great Britain is concerned, has undergone a most depressing change. If the declaration is true, it is a painful confession, and the word 'impotent' should be written on the face of Great Britain in characters so large that no nation can fail to read them. In explanation of the alleged semi-official communication may be found the startling statement made in the columns of The Times this morning that Lord Salisbury has pursued the policy of protesting against the barbaric methods of the Sultan until it has brought him to the verge of a European war."

Ex-Prime Minister Rosebery, writing to one of his supporters in Yorkshire, says: "We are face to face with Russia's declaration of August, 1895, that she would oppose separate action on the Turkish question by any power. Russia's attitude has not been modified. Going forward alone would therefore involve a European war."

The Russian Ambassador paid a long visit to the Foreign Office this evening.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in which he expresses hope that the memorial upon the Turkish question which it is proposed to present to the Czar will awaken the mind and heart of that monarch to realization of the fearful mischief which the policy of his recently deceased Foreign Minister, Prince Lobanoff, has done so much to promote.

A few days ago Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter to the organizers of the Liverpool anti-Sultan demonstration declaring that he would not attend if the resolutions to be submited should include a summons to the Government to declare war against Turkey. In reply, the organizers said they would be satisfied if Mr. Gladstone would attend the meeting.

Mass meetings to express the indignation felt against the Sultan were held to-night in Birmingham and other cities in England. Resolutions were adopted which in general terms called upon the Government to take immediate and effective steps to end the reign of terror in Turkey.

In Bristol and elsewhere amendments to the resolutions were offered urging Great Britain to act forcibly, alone, if necessary, but these amendments were defeated.

The Daily Mail will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying that seven men have been killed during the last few days while attempting to reach the Sultan's apartments with the object of assassinating him.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN CUBA.

Small Losses by the Spaniards and the Rebels.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—Twenty-five Spanish guerrillas who were escorting a convoy from Hoyo Colorado to Caimito, Province of Havana, were attacked by insurgents who, in superior numbers, were ambushed along the side of the road. By the timely arrival of assistance the Spaniards were enabled to force the rebels to retire. The troops lost six killed and twelve wounded. The loss of the rebels was four killed.

Insurgents made another attack on Batabano, but were repulsed by the garrison. The troops lost a Captain and a Lieutenant killed, and four privates wounded.

Heavy rains are falling throughout the island. The town of Artemisa, on the trocha, is flooded. The patients in the military hospital there have been transferred to private residences. Other towns along the western trocha are threatened with inundation.

MAY FIGHT DERVISHES TO-DAY.

Anglo-Egyptian Expedition Nearing the Foe.

CAIRO, Sept. 18.—The Anglo-Egyptian expedition to the Soudan passed the third cataract of the Nile to-day. The men are all healthy and in good spirits. They have with them ample supplies, and all are eager for an encounter with the dervishes. The expedition bivouacked at Abu Fatmeh, from which place dervishes were visible on both sides of the river. It is expected that a battle will be fought to-morrow at Perman, where the dervishes are gathered in force. Abu Fatmeh, where the troops now are, is about forty miles north of Dongola.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS FIGHT.

In a Scrimmage with the Young Turkey Party.

ATHENS, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that a number of Softas (theological students) and members of the Young Turkey Party had a desperate fight in Galata Wednesday. Fifteen of the combatants were killed.

The dispatch adds that many of the archives of the British Embassy have been placed for safety on the British guardship in the Bosphorus.

CABINET COUNCIL IN ITALY.

Called to Discuss the Strained Situation Caused by the Turks.

ROME, Sept. 18.—The semi-official newspaper Italia asserts that the communications which have passed between the powers upon the situation in Turkey show that their relations are strained to the point of rupture, and that a Cabinet Council has been summoned to discuss the position.

Landed Her Cargo in Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 18.—The steamer Ardandhu, which was reported last week to have made her escape from Cardenas, where she was watched by a Spanish warship, has arrived here. It was reported that the Ardandhu had a quantity of munitions of war on board, and rumor has it that she succeeded in landing her contraband cargo, together with the men in charge of it, upon the shores of Cuba. This the Captain denies.

Prince of Wales Uninjured.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The rumor which gained circulation last night that the Prince of Wales had been injured while shooting at Tulchan Lodge, Elginshire, in the Highlands of Scotland, where he is the guest of Mr. Sassoon, the financier, proves, upon investigation, to have been unfounded. Nothing has occurred to the Prince during his stay at Tulchan Lodge to justify any such rumor.

Anglican Ordinations Invalid.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Rome to a news agency here says that the Pope has issued a pronouncement in which he says: "After a long study I must confirm the decrees of my predecessors that all ordinations made under the Anglican rite are absolutely invalid." His Holiness also entreats the Anglican clergy to return to the Catholic Church.

New Japanese Cabinet.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 18.—Count Matsukata has been appointed Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Viscount Takashima Minister of War, and Count Okuma Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Nekludoff Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times telegraphs that M. Nekludoff, Assistant Minister of the Interior, died suddenly to-day.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—About a month ago the American Consul at Callao, Peru, reported a rumor to the State Department that an American explorer named Cooper had been killed by savages in the interior of Peru. A supplementary report just received declares that the man was drowned while swimming the Inambari River, and the earlier false report was spread by miners to deter Americans from taking charge of paying mines they had bought.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Bahia says the British bark White Wings, which arrived there in tow about May 15, while on a voyage from Rio Janeiro for the United Kingdom, has been condemned.

WHO NEW NAVAL CADETS ARE.

Sons of Farmers, Lawyers, ex-Navy Officers, and Business Men.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—The September candidates who were admitted to the Naval Academy as naval cadets form a representative class. They include the sons of lawyers, farmers, business men, and of officers of the army and navy.

Luke E. Wright of Tennessee is the son of a prominent attorney of Western Tennessee. He is a grandson of Admiral Semmes of the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

Samuel L. W. Bryan of Pennsylvania is a former cadet, who resigned and re-entered the navy.

Frederick R. Naile of Pennsylvania is the son of Commander Naile, who was a gallant officer in the civil war, and three times wounded in battle.

Lubman Noah of Tennessee is the son of a successful business man of Chickamauga.

Peyton Dearborn of Virginia is a son of a leading citizen of Amherst.

George F. Blair of Michigan is the grandson of Michigan's War Governor.

Walter Vernon of Oregon is the son of Capt. Vernon of the United States Army.

Ward Wortman of Montana is the son of one of the leading business men of Helena.

J. F. Hellwig of Maryland is the son of J. F. Hellwig, a well-known merchant of Baltimore.

Abram Claude Howard of Illinois is the son of Lieut. Thomas Howard of the navy and grandson of Dr. Abram Claude, the Postmaster of Annapolis.

Scott M. Thompson of Florida is the son of a prominent railroad man of that State.

Charles T. Wade of New-Jersey is the son of a leading business man of Hackettstown.

Percy W. Foote of North Carolina is the son of a leading agriculturist of the old North State who farms 3,000 acres.

William V. Tomb of Arkansas won his appointment in a competitive examination. The Congressman's son was a competitor and second to Tomb. A question of residence was raised against Tomb. The Congressman referred it to the Secretary of the Navy, who decided in favor of Tomb.

William H. Boardman of Massachusetts has had several years' sea service.

George T. Winston of North Carolina is the son of the late President of the University of North Carolina and now President of the University of Texas.

William R. Riddle of Tennessee is the son of a prominent business man of Nashville. Young Riddle was at first rejected by the Medical Board for a disproportion in his height and weight. This was caused by a loss of flesh in a sedentary employment. The young candidate wrote such a powerful argument to the Medical Board that it waived the objection and gave him a chance for his career.

R. T. Bulmer of New-York is a brother of Ensign Bulmer.

Paul Foley of New-York is the son of a late editor of The New-York Reporter.

C. R. Hulick of Ohio is the son of a journalist, and the nephew of Congressman Hulick.

R. T. Wood of New-York is the son of Judge Wood of Ulster County.

J. F. James of Virginia is a son of one of Danville's most prominent citizens.

C. Ed Day of Indiana is a son of a banker of that State.

Claude Brown of Alabama is a son of an attorney of Taledega.

J. W. Enbody of Pennsylvania is a son of one of Eastern Pennsylvania's citizens and a leader in the Pennsylvania Democracy.

G. S. Harris of Georgia is a son of Prof. Harris of Rome, Ga.

C. W. Catron is a son of Delegate Catron of New-Mexico.

B. F. Miller of Virginia is a nephew of Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor of Virginia, said to be the brightest man that ever graduated from the Naval Academy.

W. J. Mitchell of Pennsylvania, son of a prominent business man of the northern tier of counties.

William Brackett of Illinois is a son of a leading attorney of Peoria and cousin to Speaker Reed.

In the May part of the class is a son of Congressman Berry of Kentucky, the member who succeded Mr. Carlisle in the House of Representatives.

Cadet Tumara of Japan is also among the members of the May section. He is kindly treated by the cadets. The young Japanese has not quite untangled the English idioms yet. He had his photograph taken recently, and was bewildered when his classmates inquired "if he had had his mug snatched."

SHEPARDITES CHANGE NAMES.

Will Be Known as "Democratic Party, National Organization."

The organization of which Edward M. Shepard is the leader, in Brooklyn, has been known in the past as the Democratic Party, Reform Organization. Hereafter it will be known as the Democratic Party, National Organization.

This body has opened its headquarters in the old Post Office Building, on Washington Street, near the City Hall. Robert H. Roy is in charge of the rooms.

The rear room will be used for committee meetings, and the front room for holding noonday meetings. This room will accommodate 150 persons.

Charles J. Patterson, Richard S. Ramsay, Robert H. Roy, and other prominent members of the party were in attendance last night, and many persons called and signed a circular stating that they would support Palmer and Buckner.

The Campaign Committee, appointed on Thursday, will at once begin its campaign in Brooklyn.

Preparations are being made for the convention of the State National Democratic Party, which is to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music next Thursday evening.

Shot a Deer Near Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 18.—While two young hunters named Wyant and Clark were out gunning about three miles north of this village, they saw two deer. Both fired at the same time, and one deer fell dead. The shots frightened the other deer away, and they could not find it afterward. The deer are supposed to have belonged to some private collection.

Heidelberg Not a Factor.

Detective Heidelberg, who has been in Europe for six weeks, and who, it was said, had been instrumental in ferreting out the alleged Tynan dynamite conspiracy, arrived on the steamship St. Louis yesterday. He expressed surprise at the report and said it was not true.

WISCONSIN IS FOR GOLD

WILL GIVE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET A BIG MAJORITY.

German Citizens of the Badger State Intolerant of Everything that Savors of Financial Unsoundness—Sound-Money Democrats Doing a Grand Work in the State—Receiving Substantial Accessions to Their Ranks Every Day.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—If the silver men are counting Wisconsin in the list of States which will cast their Electoral votes for Bryan they are receiving unreliable information. Should McKinley get as large a majority in other States of the middle West as he will in this, he will be elected by a bigger vote than any Presidential candidate has had for a quarter of a century. It is mainly the Germans who will be responsible for the majority that McKinley will receive. In no German county in the State has the free-silver cry met with any response. Germans were not for soft money in the Greenback times, and they are not for that sort of money to-day. Wisconsin is largely German, and for that reason those who have been watching the trend of affairs in the State for the last few weeks begin to believe that almost any majority would not be surprising in November.

Right after the nomination of Bryan free silver had quite a boom in the State, and it looked to the superficial observer that the State would cast in its lot with the boy orator. But the hard common sense which always has characterized the voters of the State came to their rescue, and the tide for silver run out almost as rapidly as it made. To-day, outside of the regular Democratic organization, hardly a silver man is to be found, and they are growing beautifully less, even in that organization.

Republicans Hold Their Own.

The defection from the Republican ranks in the State is almost nil. At first there were reports of this and that section being almost solid for the white metal. Every case reported was carefully investigated, and every time the report was found to be erroneous. In some cases voters would say: "I believe in silver, and think it would be well to use it, but I am going to vote for McKinley this year." Of late few have been found who are willing to admit a secret liking for silver. On the other hand, scores of Democrats can be found who say openly that they will not vote for Bryan, and dozens who say they will vote for McKinley. Then back of this element are many more who will not talk about the matter for fear of future consequences, but on the quiet, where they think the news will not get into general circulation, they admit they shall vote for Palmer or McKinley. This class consists chiefly of those who have their eyes on some offices in the future, or have some friends or relatives whom they are looking out for.

The ranks of the gold Democrats in the State are receiving accessions every day. The action of the State Democratic Convention in fusing with the Populists on State issues has disgusted many Democrats who before had intended to stand by the party, right or wrong. It had been hoped that the State Convention would make such nominations that the gold Democrats would be able to support the ticket while standing by the National nominees of the National Democratic Party. But, instead of doing so, the men now in the saddle flouted the gold wing of the party and made the members a target for all manner of abuse, with the result that the feeling entertained by the gold men for the Bryan National ticket has been diverted to the State ticket.

A State ticket would have been put in the field by the gold Democrats had it not been that the time was so short that the State Central Committee, which had the power to make nominations, decided it was unwise to spend the time in the work of trying to pull a State ticket through when it could use that time to much better advantage in pounding Bryanism.

All the Old Leaders for Gold.

The gold Democrats number in their ranks about all of the old leaders of any importance which the Democratic Party has had. The fact that they are on that side has great weight, and as they take the stump, as they will do, and take up the fight for National honor and against repudiation, they will carry with them all the thinking and respectable elements in the party.

Wisconsin is naturally a gold State. Both parties in the State declared for gold in their platforms, on which the delegates were elected to the National Conventions. The mass of the Democratic Party in the State is to-day for gold; they have been carried away after strange gods solely by devotion to party. But now they are gradually breaking away from that sort of idolatry as their eyes are being opened by the strong, ringing words of Gen. Bragg, Senator Vilas, and other of the old and trusted leaders whom the rank and file of the party have been content to follow in times past. The habit is still strong, as the silver wing of the party is finding to its sorrow, and it would not be a surprise to find, when the votes are cast, that the gold Democrats have "nearly broke even" with the followers of the man from Nebraska.

Congressional Outlook.

Not only will the State do well on the head of the National ticket, but will round out its measure of well-doing by returning an almost, if not quite, solid delegation to Congress for sound money. Two years ago the Republicans carried every Congressional district in the State, and it looks now as though they would repeat the performance. The only place where they will fail, if they fail at all, will be here in Milwaukee. The Fourth Congressional District takes in all of the city and county, except four wards of the former and the north towns of the latter, which are added to the Fifth District. Here the Democrats have arranged an ironclad fusion on everything, from the Congressional down to the county ticket.

The Congressman was given to the Populists, and they nominated Robert Schilling. There are few people in the country who have not heard of Schilling. He has always been a third-party man; first as a Greenbacker, then as a People's Party man, then a Populist; but through it all he has remained at heart a Greenbacker, and is so to-day.

It is the knowledge of this fact that makes the Democrats of the district accept his nomination with wry faces. There was a vigorous attempt made to have Schilling retire in favor of some other man who could unite the silver forces in the district, but it was not successful, and since the failure there are a great many Democrats who have faces like a man who has been trying to get the best of a green persimmon.

It is now admitted, even by Democrats, that Schilling will not poll anywhere near the full Democratic and Populist vote in the district. This is going to be the saving of Congressman Otjen, who has been renominated by the Republicans, if he is saved at all. But the chances are against him. He will, however, have the support of the gold Democrats of the district. It was decided by the Congressional Committee of the National Democratic Party that it would be better to indorse Otjen than to put up a candidate of their own. This for the reason that by plumping their entire vote for Otjen he might win, while a third candidate in the field would endanger his chances.

But this is the only Congressman that the Democrats of the Bryan persuasion will get out of the State. Solid Democratic districts, where there are normal Democratic majorities of 6,000 and 7,000, like the Second, will elect Republicans. Congressman Sauerhering has been renominated in this district, and there is no doubt that he will be re-elected. In this district are two strong German counties, Dodge and Jefferson, and both are strongly Democratic on straight party issues. This year both counties will go Republican, at least, that is the information from Democratic as well as Republican sources.

Great Overturning.

Dodge County one year gave President Cleveland nearly 4,500 majority; this year those who are acquainted with the temper of the inhabitants say they would not be surprised to see it go Republican by 200. Jefferson County is normally Democratic by 1,500, but this year it is expected to go Republican, something never before known in its history. That is the way the Germans feel, and there is no reason for believing that they feel any different in other counties or adjoining States. In fact, the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES is in a position to know they do not, with the exception of the far Western States. Democratic German papers which circulate all over the Northwest and are now supporting McKinley have not lost a subscriber, although it was expected when they took that stand that they would suffer severely.

What is true in Wisconsin of the Germans is equally true of the Norwegians. For a long time there came in regularly reports of serious defections among this nationality. Whole sections were said to have gone to the Bryan flag. In each instance given when the matter was investigated it was found that not a single Norwegian had flopped. On the other hand some of the best workers for sound money are to be found among the Norwegians of the northern part of the State.

If the tide continues to run as it has now set in in this State, and there is every reason, the leaders say, to believe it will be even stronger, no one need be surprised at the size of Wisconsin's majority.

Palmer Strong in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—The National Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting here to-day, to receive reports from the several district committeemen. All districts except two were represented, and the reports showed a healthy sentiment throughout the State. No attempt was made to arrive at the probable vote for Palmer and Buckner in the State, but the reports justify the committee in the statement that it will be much larger than was supposed before the National Convention met. Some of the committeemen say it is cause for congratulation that so many young Democrats have cast their lots with the National Party.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Robert A. Kane.

Robert A. Kane, once known as "Lucky Bob" in the New-York Stock Exchange, died of brain fever in Bellevue Hospital last Sunday. Though once worth several hundred thousand dollars, he died in poverty, and was buried Wednesday by a subscription taken among his old friends in Wall Street.

Mr. Kane was born in St. Lawrence County, and served two years in a New-York cavalry regiment during the civil war. Soon after the war he engaged in the brokerage business, and bought a seat in the Stock Exchange. He was also a member of the open Board of Brokers.

As a member of the firm of Louis Marx & Co., Mr. Kane made a unique reputation as an operator. He was bold and original in his methods, and it was during this period that he acquired the name of "Lucky Bob." He had a hand in a great many large transactions, including several important orders for Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., and other heavy speculators. About ten years ago Mr. Kane sold his Stock Exchange seat for $27,000, with the purpose of engaging in outside speculation. He leaves a wife.

James S. Norton.

James S. Norton, lawyer, orator, and author, died on Thursday at his Summer home, Lake Geneva, Wis., after an illness of three years.

Mr. Norton was born in Lockport, Ill., fifty-two years ago. He attended Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, for two years, and then entered the law department at Yale, being graduated with high honors in the class of '65.

Mr. Norton took up practice in Chicago. At the opening of the World's Fair he was chosen to read the Declaration of Independence, and the speech with which he followed the reading has been characterized as his most brilliant effort.

Mr. Norton's stories and articles have appeared in Scribner's, The Century, and other periodicals. One article on an economic topic published in Scribner's about three years ago attracted wide attention. He was a frequent contributor of short stories to the magazines.

Dr. Charles Bernacki.

Dr. Charles Bernacki of this city died Thursday at Schandau, a watering place in Saxony. He was eighty-three years old. He was born at Starasvol, Galicia. He studied medicine in the University of Vienna. The first years of his professional career he spent in the different military hospitals of Austrian Poland, and later in private practice in Vienna. Early in the fifties he came to New-York and soon built up an extensive practice. He introduced a method of treatment for typhus patients, which is generally applied by modern practitioners.

Dr. Bernacki was appointed Medical Director of the Germania Life Insurance Company of New-York in April, 1864, in which position he remained until his death. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

—Nehemiah Tunis died Thursday in his residence, 360 West Twentieth Street, from heart disease. Mr. Tunis was born in this city eighty-three years ago and succeeded his father in the long-established grocery firm of Ayers & Tunis, which discontinued business in 1859. Since then he has been an investor in various banking and insurance enterprises. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

—Henry W. Evarts, father of Frederick M. Evarts of the law firm of Little & Evarts, died in Chester Park, L. I., on Wednesday. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Evarts lived with his son at 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, this city, where the funeral services will be held at the family's convenience.

—Edward J. Matson, ex-Manager of the Burtis Opera Company, Auburn, N. Y., and well-known to the theatrical profession throughout the United States, died suddenly in Minneapolis yesterday.

—Deacon Thomas J. Haines, the oldest resident in Newmarket, N. H., died yesterday. He was ninety-two years and four months old, and was the oldest Freemason in his State.

BEBRO SUES FOR $50,000.

Bases a Claim for $50,000 on Sufferings in This City.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Henry Joseph Bebro of the Joseph Jackson Company declares that he is the victim of a conspiracy; that he was arrested and taken to New-York on extradition papers; that he lay in the Tombs and Ludlow Street Jail in that city for more than two months, when he was tried and discharged; that during that time he lost possession of stocks and bonds and claims aggregating nearly $75,000; that his house in Wellington was attached and his furniture sold; that his wife has been, and is now, sick nigh unto death.

Based on the fact of his arrest and extradition and detention in jail, he has begun a civil suit for $50,000 damages against Ezra M. Setton and Morris L. Lasarus of this city. He charges them with conspiracy and malicious prosecution.

Messrs. Setton and Lazarus were arrested last night on the claim that they were about to leave the State, but in court to-day they were released from arrest.

The Diamond Match.

AKRON, Ohio., Sept. 18.—O. C. Barber, President of the Diamond Match Company, reached here to-day from a trip in England and Europe in the company's interest. Mr. Barber said that while the earning capacity of the company was in no way impaired by the Moore Brothers' failure, it would lose about $750,000 of its surplus by the Moores' assignment. An effort is to be made to recover at least a part of this sum, Mr. Barber says, though he thinks there can be little prospect of success. The factories of the company are running, and the new plant at Liverpool, England, recently has begun operations. Mr. Barker said he had closed a contract with Austria.

Dan Sully Arrested for Debt.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 18.—Dan Sully, the Irish comedian, who is playing here in "The Millionaire," was arrested this morning on the means process for debt, at the instance of Henry Selber & Brothers, dealers in theatrical goods, New-York, on a claim in a note drawn in 1893 for $300.

CAUSE OF FORD'S DEATH

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION OF HOSPITAL METHODS.

Patient Died Two Days After Being Removed from the New-York Hospital to Bellevue—The Widow Makes Serious Charges Against the Attendants—Jury Finds the Man Died from Original Injury, but Condemns the Removal of the Patient.

Coroner Hoeber began an inquest yesterday regarding the cause of death of Caleb Ford, a grocer who lived at 316 West Twenty-third Street. He died at Bellevue Hospital June 20. Ford, who was sixty-seven years old, was injured May 12 by jumping off an Eighth Avenue car at Twenty-third Street. He was first taken to the New-York Hospital, but two days before his death he was moved to Bellevue Hospital. His widow asserts that the New-York Hospital doctors neglected the patient and caused the transfer to Bellevue when he should have been kept quiet.

Dr. La Fetra of the New-York Hospital said he attended Ford. The thigh bone was fractured, and the thigh and leg were put in splints. The next day the nurse told him that Ford talked in an incoherent manner during the night. He seemed to have a religious mania, and disturbed other patients.

Dr. F. W. Murray, attending physician at the New-York Hospital, said it was for the benefit of the other patients in the ward that he recommended Ford's transfer.

Miss Maud Wilson, a New-York Hospital nurse, said Ford once told her she looked like an old man eighty years old who drove a cart in Third Avenue. Miss Wilson said all patients were treated well and kindly.

"Do you know of a patient named Schwartz, who was at the hospital and sent away and died afterward?" asked the Coroner.

"Does that have anything to do with the Ford case?" asked the witness, turning to the Coroner.

"It is for me to ask the question instead of you," replied the Coroner, as he asked the witness to step aside.

Dr. H. L. Hibbard showed the section of the bone of Ford's leg that contained the fracture. He is a physician at Bellevue Hospital, and had made a careful post-mortem examination after the body had been exhumed.

"The leg," said Dr. Hibbard, "could not have been held in the proper position by the splints that were on it when Ford reached Bellevue. Besides, the fracture would never have healed, for I found that a tough fibre of the leg had got caught between the fractured ends."

Dr. Hibbard declined to express an opinion as to whether the New-York Hospital surgeons should have discovered the real trouble.

Assistant Superintendent Curtis of the New-York Hospital said he told Mrs. Ford her husband was transferred.

James Puller, an acquaintance of Ford's and janitor of the Pearsall Building, 26 Church Street, said that he called on June 16 at the New-York Hospital to see Ford. The patient then complained that he could get no attention without feeing the attendants. He said he had been given no dinner that day, and only after much begging did one of the doctors dress his leg. Witness assisted in this at the doctor's request, though some of the orderlies were doing nothing. He told the doctor and nurses that Ford was unable to stand the pain. They said that he was not in pain, but only shamming.

Witness said that he called again on the day Ford was moved, at 11 o'clock in the morning. He went there at Mrs. Ford's request. He protested against the removal, but in vain. Puller said that the orderlies handled the stretcher very carelessly. It had wheels and was slammed on the floor so hard that the nurse reproved the carriers.

"I knew," said Puller, "that Ford was in a dying condition before he was transferred. I begged them not to move him, but they insisted."

Mrs. Ford, the widow, was the next witness. "My husband," she said, "was mentally sound before he went to the hospital. The policeman refused to let me take him home after the accident, because he had already called an ambulance. I went to the hospital to see my husband after the accident, which occurred late in the afternoon. I was told that I could not see him until morning.

"My husband then told me that his leg had not been set until 4 o'clock the morning after the accident.

"I saw my husband daily after this. He was always perfectly rational, and kept a diary and wrote several business letters. I have the letters and diary here, as you see; they are written in a perfectly rational manner.

"My husband was taken away without my knowledge. The statement of Assistant Superintendent Curtis, that he told me my husband was going to be moved, is untrue. My husband spent $20 in feeing hospital attendants."

The jury rendered a verdict that Ford came to his death from the fracture of the leg and anesthenia.

"We believe," continued the verdict, "that the New-York Hospital should not be held responsible for the death of deceased, but we condemn the authorities of said institution for causing the deceased to be removed while in a condition dangerous to his life."

THE MERCURY SUSPENDS.

Doors of the Office Closed Yesterday—Its Future Uncertain.

The New-York Mercury has suspended publication. The doors of its office at 8 Park Row were closed at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by General Manager S. A. Phillips.

The few employes in the building were told that the paper had stopped business for a while, and that they would be paid their salaries as soon as possible. No notice was left on the closed door.

Cashier Murray said last night that Manager Phillips would make a statement about the paper's affairs to-day. All the employes would be paid in full, and the paper would probably resume publication within a few weeks. He said that its assets, consisting of franchises and the plant, would overbalance the liabilities.

The Daily Mercury grew out of the consolidation, two years ago, of The Daily America and The Mercury. William Noble, owner of the Hotel Grenoble, is its principal stockholder.

Made Unconscious by Foul Air.

Albert Koster, twenty-three years old, of 224 West Sixty-second Street, and John Grendler, twenty-one years old, of the same address, were overcome by foul air at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a tank at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue. The men entered the tank to clean it without giving the foul air an opportunity to escape. They were taken out unconscious. They are in Roosevelt Hospital and will recover.

Could Not Endure Poverty.

Mrs. Addie Berry, sixty-seven years old, committed suicide last night in her home, 317 West Thirty-sixth Street, by inhaling gas. She lived with her husband, John, and two grown sons. The Berrys, up to a year ago, were in very affluent circumstances, but, through business disaster, their means were entirely swept away. Mrs. Berry became despondent, and had been acting strangely for several days.

Footpads Go Unrewarded.

Beggars have been numerous recently in the neighborhood of Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, much to the annoyance of members of the Century Club. Thursday night a member of the club was attacked by three rough-looking men, who attempted to take his watch, but he shouted so loudly for help that the highwaymen fled.

WOLF DOG POLICED THE SHIP.

Eleven Seamen Accuse the Warrior's Officers of Cruelty.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The crew of the British ship Warrior, which came into port from Cicu, Philippine Islands, last night, appeared before the British Consul to-day and accused Capt. A. J. Kitchen, Mate Buchanan, Second Mate William Howard, and Steward James McDonald of cruelty.

Eleven of the crew have signed a story of the voyage, written by A. White, able seaman, in which they describe floggings with rope ends and knockdown blows with belaying pins. The Captain, the men aver, had a savage wolf hound trained to jump at the sailors and bite them when told to do so. They show scores of bites and marks left by ropes and pins. Incidents are thus described:

"After being on board about six weeks, the steward assaulted one man, first by taking a sheath knife from his belt, then knocking him down and kicking him in the ribs. The dog bit the man several times. The mate came up from below shouting: 'Give it to him!'

"The man did not defend himself. He came to the forecastle with his head covered with blood and washed himself. He had two black eyes and four or five dog bites. The Captain, who was reading on the poop, looked up, smiled, and went on with his book. The man was struck on the left ear and has been deaf ever since.

"Three weeks later the same man got a beating from the steward and a biting from the dog. His shirt, soaked with blood from his wounds, was torn from his back.

"The boatswain, who had been laid up for four or five weeks with fever, was buried with signs of what some of us thought was life, for just as we were ordered to sew the body up in canvas he moved his mouth as though gasping for breath, and at the same time opened his eyes. One of the crew said to the second mate:

"'Why, he is not dead, Sir; he has opened his eyes and mouth.'

"No attention was paid and the man was buried without having had time to die. The Captain did not attend the burial and did not see the body."

Capt. Kitchen denies every assertion.

MARRIED ON HIS DEATH BED.

Rich Quaker Attorney Legally United to His Wife.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 18.—Thomas A. Cavender, a Philadelphia Quaker and a prominent citizen of this city, was married yesterday by an Episcopal minister to a woman who for many years has been his wife according to Quaker customs. Twelve hours later she saw him draw his last breath.

Mr. Cavender came to Columbia from Philadelphia thirty years ago for his health, accompanied by his wife and several children. His wife was a daughter of Lucretia Mott, the celebrated Quakeress. He was a Republican, and that party being in power at that time, he took an active part in politics. He edited a Republican paper for a short time, but it soon suspended.

He was admitted to the practice of law in this State in 1872. In 1874 he was appointed chief bookkeeper in the office of Controller General Dunn, the successor of Hoge, who went to Congress.

Mr. Cavender was retained by the Hampton Administration as an expert, along with John R. Cochran, and gave valuable assistance in the bond investigation and in the Niles G. Parker investigation. He voted for Gen. Hampton in 1876. He became ill with consumption last May, and as Quaker marriages do not stand in this State, he sent for a minister and had the Episcopal ceremony performed to avoid legal complications, as he was a man of means, owning property in this city, besides interests elsewhere in the State. One of his sons is Charles Cavender, the present Attorney General of Colorado.

Thomas Cavender before leaving Philadelphia was a prominent real estate attorney, and was considered a man of uncommon acumen. He was at the time of his death in his seventy-fourth year.

KEPT MR. HOBART'S HOUSE.

Mrs. Blauvelt, Twenty Years in the Candidate's Home, Dead.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth Blauvelt, aged sixty-two years, died this morning at the home of Garret A. Hobart, with whom she had resided as housekeeper for nearly twenty years.

It was on account of Mrs. Blauvelt's illness that Mr. Hobart refused to allow a public demonstration in front of his house on his return from the St. Louis Convention.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—SAVOY—Robert Fleming of London.

—EVERETT—Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore.

—WINDSOR—Sir Arthur Cowell Stepney of England.

—HOLLAND—Gen. S. B. Holabird, United States Army.

—GRAND UNION—Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y.

—HOFFMAN—Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia.

—METROPOLE—Assemblyman George S. Horton of Wolcott, N. Y.

—WALDORF—Commander Bourchier Wrey of the British Navy and Raoul Duval of Paris.

—PARK AVENUE—Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, United States Navy, and ex-Congressman John A. Quackenbush of Stillwater, N. Y.

—MURRAY HILL—Gen. William B. Franklin of Hartford, Col. Sheffield Phelps of New-Jersey, and the Rev. Robert H. Paine of Baltimore.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Matthew S. Quay and Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania; Sir Josiah Rees of Bermuda, Curtis Guild of Boston, and Carroll D. Wright of Washington.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 18.—A freight train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was delayed eight miles west of the city this morning by a coupling pin breaking. Engineer Arthur Coddington on another freight train coming on behind could not see the rear end red lights in the fog, and smashed into the rear. His engine was wrecked, and he was killed.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Gov. Morton to-day assigned Supreme Court Justice Loran L. Lewis, retired, of the Eighth Judicial District, to preside at and hold Part II. of the regular Trial and Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in Buffalo on the third Monday of September.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 18.—The Norwegian barkentine Airana, Capt. Olson, from Champton, Mexico, bound to Hamburg with a cargo of logwood, arrived here to-day in distress. She had lost a portion of her sails and six of her crew were down with malaria and scurvy.

READING, Penn., Sept. 18.—It is estimated that the damage wrought by last night's storm in Berks amounts to $60,000 to $70,000. A dozen barns were unroofed, fences leveled, 300 trees uprooted, fields washed out, shrubbery ruined, and telegraph poles blown over.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Sept. 18.—George Henry George, fortune teller, jumped from a window of the Leominster House to-day, with his throat cut. He went to the house of a neighbor and sat on the doorstep. His father is a retired Methodist minister in Oakdale.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—5:30 P. M.—833 East Thirteenth Street; Johanna Piola; damage, $15.

—6:25 P. M.—104 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Isaac Mann; damage, $75.

—6:30 P. M.—101 Stanton Street; Michael Katz; damage trifling.

—7:05 P. M.—1 and 3 East Fifteenth Street; S. J. O'Sullivan; Hotel Kensington; damage, $25.

—11 P. M.—315 West Fifty-seventh Street; August Sinck; damage, $500.

—11:10 P. M.—69 West Ninety-third Street; John H. Latighue; damage, $10.

Pennsylvania Railroad

announces that, commencing Sept. 21, week-day trains leaving New-York at 7:40 and 10 A. M. for Point Pleasant, and trains leaving Toms River at 5:31 P. M. week days, and Point Pleasant at 2:20 P. M. week days, and 8:45 P. M. Sundays, will be withdrawn. —Adv.

DEMOCRATS IN BROOKLYN.

National Party to Hold Its State Convention.

The first State convention ever held in the City of Brooklyn will meet in the Academy of Music, in that city, at 8 o'clock next Thursday night. It may be the only State convention Brooklyn, as a separate municipality, will ever see.

The citizens seem to appreciate this fact, and are making great preparations to have the occasion a memorable one in the history of their city. The largest hall, that of the Academy of Music, has been secured, and this will be magnificently decorated with National flags and bunting. One feature in the decorations will be unique. Around the hall of the theatre will be placed the pictures of every Democratic President. These portraits will be wreathed with the National colors.

The arrangements for the convention have been placed in the hands of Robert H. Roy, United States Assistant District Attorney and Secretary of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, of Brooklyn.

Mr. Roy yesterday was enthusiastic over the prospects of a big convention, and was busy with the final arrangements.

"The convention," he said, "will be a unit for the nomination of a

AUSTRALIANS BAT WELL

SCORE 192 IN AN INNING AGAINST PHILADELPHIA.

A Poor Wicket for the Antipodeans in Their First Game in America—The Gentlemen of Philadelphia, Who Were Their Opponents, Scored 9 Runs for One Wicket, When the Play Was Stopped Until To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The opening game of the Australian cricket players in this country started here to-day in weather which kept a crowd away because there was every prospect of rain. The Australians batted first, and succeeded in running up a total of 192, which, considering that the conditions were anything but favorable to the batsmen, was a remarkably good effort. The Philadelphians bowled finely and fielded in grand style, while the chief batting honors went to Giffen and Hill. The home eleven are not likely to surpass the Australians' score, as the wicket will not improve to-morrow, and Trumble and Giffen appear to be able to do almost anything on it. The recent heavy rain had made the wicket soft, and, although it had been covered over night, it appeared to be no better than the ground surrounding it.

The Australians gained their first advantage in the match by winning the toss and privilege of batting first, feeling certain that the wicket would play better on the first day than on any other time during the match. At 12:10 G. S. Patterson led the Gentlemen of Philadelphia into the field. They were followed by F. A. Iredale and J. Darling, who were deputed to open the Australian batting. H. P. Bailey had the honor of sending down the first over, and Iredale scored the first Australian run in America by hitting the fourth ball for 2. Patterson had charge for the attack at the other end, and his first over to Darling proved a maiden. The latter batsman is a left-hander, who has troubled the fielders in England not a little this season. He did not appear at all at home on the wicket, and soon proved a victim to Bailey, with the telegraph showing 11, 1, 2.

George Giffen, the veteran, followed, and he played several overs very carefully, Patterson bowling very well and sending down five maidens in seven overs. Both men "pulled" Bailey successively, and half an hour after play started the second decade went up. Giffen soon afterward drove Bailey to the boundary, and Iredale got another four to leg, off the same bowler. This punishment caused Bailey to be replaced by H. T. Brown, the left-hander going on with the total at 33. Runs continued to come slowly, both batsmen playing with great patience and caution. Patterson had bowled seven maidens in ten overs, off which there had been scored but 4 runs when Giffen cut him brilliantly for 3. With the total at 42, King was given the ball, taking Patterson's place, and his first over gave Giffen a single. The next two overs produced but 1 run, the careful play being continued. A fast ball from Brown then beat Iredale, who was too late for it, and he retired with a very useful innings of a quarter of a century to his credit. Score—44-2-25.

C. Hill, the youngest member of the team, filled the vacancy, and one hour after play started 50 went up. Hill experienced great difficulty in scoring his first run, and was at the wickets ten minutes before a pretty stroke to leg, off King, for 2, gave him his first notch, while a similar stroke, off Brown, gave him 3 more. At the interval for luncheon the total had advanced to 67, of which Giffen had contributed 27 and Hill 7.

After an hour's intermission King resumed the bowling, and Hill "pulled" him finely for 2, while in the Belmont man's next over the young South Australian made 4 off a similar stroke, and runs began to come much faster. Hill had soon doubled his score, and with the total at 76 Patterson resumed bowling in place of King. Five runs later J. W. Muir was given the leather and Giffen hit the fourth ball of the over for 3. Runs then came together too fast for the peace of mind of the Philadelphians, and still another change in the bowling was tried, E. W. Clark going on in Muir's place, with the total at 99. His first ball saw the century go up, Giffen getting a "snick" past the wicket keeper for 2. The latter batsman continued his good work with the willow, and a generous round of applause soon acknowledged the completion of his 50, while Hill had advanced his to 30.

With 114 on the board, Bailey was again given the ball, and he might have had Giffen's wicket by a very difficult chance to E. W. Clark, when the batsman had 54. Giffen gave another chance when he was 59, L. Biddle dropping the ball at long on off Patterson's bowling. Giffen evidently did not care about making runs after this, and his third chance to Patterson, off Bailey, was accepted and the "Grace of Australia" retired with a most useful compilation of 62 to his credit.

S. E. Gregory, the most consistent rungetter of the team, filled the vacancy. He did not play with any degree of confidence at first, but a good cut off Patterson for 3 broke his luck. Still another change in the bowling took place with the total at 138, H. T. Brown relieving Bailey. This proved a successful move on the Philadelphians' part, for after Hill had hit the new man to the leg boundary he was clean bowled, and retired for a splendid innings of 42. H. Graham, the next comer, received only two balls from Brown, being splendidly caught by the bowler before he had a chance to score.

With the telegraph showing 142-5-0, G. H. S. Trott came in. The game now assumed a new aspect, for Gregory was splendidly taken at midwicket by Muir, off Bailey, and six wickets were down for 144.

J. J. Kelly gave little trouble, for in attempting to "pull" a short-pitched ball from Bailey, he was clean bowled for four and seven wickets were down for 151. C. J. Eady, the Tasmanian giant, came next, but he was not fated for a long stay, and three runs on, he was clean bowled by Brown for 2. H. Trumble then joined his Captain, who was just keeping his wicket up without making much addition to the score.

The new turn in the game was duly appreciated by the spectators, who woke up to enthusiasm over the bowler's work. The last four wickets had put on only twelve runs, and heroic measures seemed necessary. Capt. Trott rose to the occasion, and opened his shoulders in fine style. He drove Bailly clear over the ropes for the biggest hit of the day, and Trumble followed his example. The latter failed to get properly under a ball from Bailly when he had a dozen to his credit, and he was well taken on the boundary by Hynford Biddle.

E. Jones, the great fast bowler, came up as the last man. He is a terrific hitter, and made two boundaries off Brown as his first contribution to the total, and he looked like making a score when Trott was caught in the slips, off Brown, and the innings was over for 192.

The Philadelphians' innings was commenced at 5:05, Hynford Biddle and J. W. Muir opening the batting. Hugh Trumble sent the down the first over, and after he had scored six off two balls, things began to look promising. But then he got his leg in front of a fair pitch from the big trundler, and the first wicket was down for six. J. B. King came next man, and Giffen took the ball at the other wicket. Both men bowled well, as the wicket was just suited for their deliveries. The two batsmen succeeded in holding their wickets until play ceased for the day.

The game will be resumed in the morning. The following is the score:

AUSTRALIANS—(FIRST INNINGS.)

E. A. Iredale, b Brown	25
J. Darling, b Bailly	2
G. Giffen, c Patterson, b Bailly	62
C. Hill, b Brown	42
S. E. Gregory, c Muir, b Bailly	7
H. Graham, c and b Brown	0
G. H. S. Trott, (Captain,) c King, b Brown	16
J. J. Kelly, b Bailly	4
C. J. Eady, b Brown	2
H. Trumble, c Biddle, b Bailly	12
E. Jones, (not out)	11
Extras: Byes, 4; leg byes, 4; no ball, 1	9
Total	192

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maid-ens.	Wick-ets.
Bailly	185	61	11	5
Patterson	130	34	13	0
Brown	125	45	6	5
King	40	17	1	0
Muir	15	13	0	0
Clark	15	13	0	0

No balls—Bailly, 1.

PHILADELPHIA—(FIRST INNINGS.)

L. Biddle, b Trumble	6
J. W. Muir, (not out)	0
J. B. King, (not out)	2
Wide	1
Total	9

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maid-ens.	Wick-ets.
Trumble	10	7	0	1
Giffen	10	1	1	0

Trumble bowled one wide.

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Australians ...11 44 131 142 142 144 151 154 179 192
Philadelphia ...6

HORNUNG CAUSED TROUBLE.

Philadelphia Ball Players Protested and Two Were Put Out of the Game.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Baltimore, 8; Boston, 3.
Pittsburg, 11; Louisville, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	86	37	.699
Cleveland	76	45	.628
Cincinnati	75	48	.610
Chicago	70	50	.556
Boston	69	56	.552
Pittsburg	64	60	.516
New-York	61	63	.492
Philadelphia	60	63	.488
Brooklyn	56	68	.452
Washington	54	70	.435
St. Louis	37	87	.298
Louisville	35	89	.282

The New-York ball team defeated the Philadelphia players at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and are now in seventh place, heading the second division. Those who visited the Polo Grounds had plenty of excitement, and saw a good game. The home team won the game in the sixth inning, when five runs were scored, as Taylor, who pitched for the Quakers, went all to pieces in this inning.

Stafford was the first man up for the New-Yorks, and he put an easy fly into Cross's hands. Warner got safely to first, and Sullivan went out to Thompson. Van Haltren made a safe hit, and Tiernan and Gleason were given their bases, forcing Warner home. The decisions of Hornung caused Taylor and Grady to "kick." Joyce made a two-bagger, and on Thompson's wild throw three more runs were scored. The Quakers claimed that Joyce's hit was a foul, and they "kicked" in a body. Hornung called for the police, and, after fining them $25 each, had Taylor and Grady put out of the game, Wheeler and Geier taking their places.

Doheny started to pitch for the New-Yorks, but gave way to Sullivan in the fifth inning. The New-Yorks had made a run in the third inning and two in the fifth. The visitors had scored once in the fourth inning, and twice in the fifth, so that when the trouble began the score was tied. The score of the game was as follows:

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	Cooley, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	Hulen, ss.	0	0	2	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0	Deleha'y, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	1	1	2	3	1	Thomp'n, rf.	0	0	5	0	1
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	La Jole, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	14	1	0	Halim'n, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0
Stafford, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	Grady, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	1	1	3	1	0	Geier, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Cross, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	4	1	Taylor, p.	0	0	1	0	2
*Clark	0	0	0	0	0	Wheeler, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	8	9	27	15	2	Total	4	6	24	9	2

*Batted for Doheny in the fourth inning.

New-York	0	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Joyce, Davis. Home run—La Jole. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Taylor. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 1; off Sullivan, 2; off Taylor, 4; off Wheeler, 1. Struck out—By Doheny, 2; by Sullivan, 1; by Taylor, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	3	2	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	—11
Louisville	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 16; Louisville, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Hastings and Merritt; Frazier and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	—8	
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Boston, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 3. Batteries—Corbett and Robinson; Klobandanz and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

The game between the Cleveland and Cincinnati teams at Cleveland was postponed on account of rain.

BRITISH YACHTSMEN WRONG AGAIN.

Canadians Can Challenge for the Cup Under Certain Conditions.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Mr. John Gretton, Jr., M. P., owner of the yacht Hester, has written a letter, which The Field will publish to-morrow, concerning the cabled announcement of the New-York Yacht Club that it would refuse to accept a challenge for the America's Cup from a Canadian club. Mr. Gretton describes the New-York Yacht Club as "that extraordinary wary body of sportsmen." He adds: "To construct a vessel on this side to sail over 3,000 miles of the stormy Atlantic, is an enormous hardship in favor of an American-built yacht, which the New-York Yacht Club appears unwilling to forego."

Mr. Gretton says he regards the refusal to accept a Canadian challenge as a compliment to British yacht designers, in view of the fact that Mr. Fife of Fairlie designed the Canadian-built yacht which won the International Challenge Cup of the lakes on Lake Ontario.

No announcement has been made by the New-York Yacht Club that it would not accept a challenge from a Canadian club. The deed of gift says: "Any organized yacht club of a foreign country * * * having for its annual regatta an ocean water course on the sea, or on an arm of the sea, or one which combines both, shall always be entitled to the right of sailing a match for this cup with a yacht propelled by sails only, and constructed in the country to which the challenging club belongs." Under these conditions, the only club in Canada that could challenge is the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Club of Halifax.

AMORITA AND QUISSETTA MATCHED.

Will Sail a Series of Races Off Larchmont Next Week.

The Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw's schooner yacht, has been the crack boat in the seventy-five-foot class ever since she was built, early last year. This year, however, H. W. Harris, who formerly owned the Nymph, had a schooner built to race with the Amorita. This boat, the Quissetta, built from designs by Gardner & Cox, made her first appearance in the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, and she did so well in the two runs in which she took part that many yachtsmen declared that the new boat would be the champion in her class.

The two boats did not meet in the Fall regattas, Mr. Harris having taken his boat to Quissett Harbor, where he has a Summer home, after which the Quissetta is named. Now it has been decided to settle the question of superiority, and a series of three races has been arranged, to be sailed next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, off Larchmont. The winner of two of these races is to take a valuable cup, given by the Larchmont Yacht Club.

There will be considerable yachting talent on these two boats. "Dickey" Sherlock is skipper of the Amorita and Capt. "Hank" Haff will look after the yacht's sails. Capt. Norman Terry of the Grayling, who assisted "Hank" Haff on the Defender in the America's Cup races, will sail the Quissetta.

Another Race for Vaquero.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—Vaquero won again to-day in the sweepstakes for thirty-footers. Royal Phelps Carroll helped H. B. Duryea to sail her, and the victory was somewhat more decisive than usual. The wind was southwest, and the course was from Brenton's Cove to Dyer's Island and return, sixteen miles. The start, at 8:18, was delayed for H. P. Whitney and the Dorothy, but he did not come. Wawa crossed first, but was very soon outfooted by the Vaquero, which was never after that headed. The mark was turned as follows: Vaquero, 4:20:35; Wawa, 4:20:55; Puck, 4:20:55. The Wawa made a bad turn, and lost her position to the Puck, and from that to the finish there was no change in the position of the boats. The time was as follows:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. H.M.S.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:42:46	2:24:46
Wawa, James Stillman	5:46:00	2:28:00
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:47:22	2:29:22

American Yacht Club Regatta.

The Fall regatta of the American Yacht Club will be sailed to-day off the clubhouse at Milton Point. The prizes in the schooner classes have been given by Vice Commodore W. R. Hearst, and are very handsome trophies. The yachts will be started at 11 o'clock. Following are the entries:

Schooners, all in One Class.—Colonia, Amorita, and Quissetta. Ninety-five-Foot Schooners.—Colonia. Seventy-five-Foot Schooners.—Amorita and Quissetta.

Forty-three-Foot Sloops.—Norota. Forty-three-Foot Yawls.—Pawnee and Audax. Thirty-six-Foot Sloops.—Infanta. Thirty-Foot Sloops.—Ninita. Twenty-five-Foot Sloops.—Wahneta, Ola, Sparrow, and Virginia. Twenty-Foot Sloops.—Eos, Hyale, and Il. E. Z.

Thirty-foot Cabin Cats.—Dosoris II., Onaway, Oconee, and Loyalty. Twenty-five-Foot Cabin Cats.—Weasel, Penelope, Mary S., Win or Lose, Scat, Grace, and Keora. Twenty-five-Foot Open Cats.—Osprey, Edwina, Willie, Zelica, and Dorothy. Twenty-Foot Open Cats.—Starling, Ione, and Regina.

Thirty-Foot Special.—Mai, Hera, and Musme. Twenty-one-Foot Special.—Houri and Celia. Half-Rater.—Paprika.

STAR POINTER'S GRAND RACE.

Defeats Frank Agan and Robert J. at Mystic Park.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 18.—A great crowd was at Mystic Park this afternoon to see the free-for-all pacing contest, in which Robert J., Frank Agan, and Star Pointer met. The race developed the three fastest consecutive heats ever paced. In the first heat Star Pointer came within a second of the pacing record, and established a world's pacing record for a half mile.

When the horses were sent off in the first heat Star Pointer had the pole, with Robert J. in second place and Frank Agan outside. Star Pointer had a slight lead when the word was given, but all were out for blood, and soon were making a fighting race. At the quarter, which was made in 0:29¾, Star Pointer was in the lead, with the others at his heels, Agan having taken second place. When Star Pointer passed the half in 0:59¾, beating all existing pacing records, a tremendous shout went up from the thousands of spectators. The three-quarters was passed in 1:31½, with the positions of the racers unchanged. Into the stretch they came at a record-breaking gait, all three moving steadily. As they neared the finish, Star Pointer was holding his speed splendidly, while Agan was making a hot bid for the victory, with Robert J. close at the latter's heels. When Star Pointer shot under the wire winner of the heat by half a length in 2:02½, and the crowd realized the fast time that had been made, the excitement was tremendous, and Star Pointer and his driver, McClary, received an ovation such as is rarely seen upon a race track.

In the second heat Star Pointer led from the start to the end of the mile, with Agan in second place, and the relative positions of the horses were unchanged throughout. Robert J. made a desperate, though unsuccessful, attempt to get second place at the quarter, Frank Agan's driver resenting his interference by letting out another link, leaving Robert J. behind. In this heat McClary did not touch Star Pointer with the whip, and each horse paced the entire mile without the sign of a break. Star Pointer finished a length ahead of Agan, with Robert J. a close third, in 2:03½.

The third heat was practically a repetition of the second, until within the last thirty rods of the wire, when Robert J., who had been pushing Frank Agan hard all the way for second place, rushed by him, and finished about a length behind Star Pointer, the time being 2:03¾.

The other races were, of course, of little interest compared with the free-for-all. The Bayonne Prince mare Grace Hastings won the 2:14 trotting race in straight heats in 2:12, 2:13¼, and 2:13, Azmon being second in all three heats. In the 2:17 trotting class Valence, Sylvester K., and Lambertus each won heats in 2:16¼, 2:15¼, and 2:15¼, respectively. This race was then put over until to-morrow.

To Race at Gravesend To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for maiden two-year-olds. Tea Caddy, Arabian, Robbie W., Xmas, and Chum, 112 pounds each; Simonian, L. B., Altonwood, Myrtle L., and Accordeon, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; for maiden two-year-olds. Our Johnny, Callibee, and Contractor, 112 pounds each; Valorous, Confession, Vineta, Billali, Robert Bonner, Sedgwick, and Naughty Girl, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap. Buck Massie, 125 pounds; Keenan, 114; Deerslayer, 110; Hanwell and Urania, 107 each; Harrington, 105; Sir Francis 105; Brandywine, 104; Long Beach, 100; Peep o' Day, 100; Septour, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Seashore Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. The Friar, 118 pounds; Box, 118; George Rose, 118; Passover, 118; Sunny Slope, 115; Set Fast, 115; Princess Flavia, 115; Swamp Angel, 108; Miss Prim, 108; Cleoso, 108; Hi Daddy, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Brookwood Stakes, of $3,000, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Ben Eder, Captain The Winner, and Ramiro, 115 pounds each; Cassette, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward. Rubicon, 112 pounds; Declare, 107; Cromwell, 107; Runaway, 102; Halfling, 102; Arapahoe, 99; Brisk, 96; Tremargo, 96; Zanone, 93; Mormon, unknown.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and three-quarters; over seven hurdles. McKee, 162 pounds; Flushing, 152; April Fool, 142; Alakuma, 132; Pilferer, 132.

Entered for Knickerbocker's Games.

The entries for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's games to-day show a surprisingly large number for limited handicap and scratch events. In the sprints there are 37; the 600-yard run has 11 men; mile run, 12; discus, 9; running two hops and jump, 7; 440-yard hurdle race, 9; running high jump, 7; pole vault, 5; sack race, 7. These include most of the fast amateurs of this vicinity. In the 600-yard run Burke of the Boston Athletic Association will try for the record at that distance. George R. Gray, the champion shot-putter, is in the discus event, and N. F. Young, who holds the present record, will be a competitor. In the running two hops and jump, J. B. Connolly of the Suffolk Athletic Club of Boston, who won that event at Athens, will attempt to establish a new American record. Powell, the National champion, will compete in the high jump, and in the pole vault Hoyt of the Boston team and Hamilton of the New-Jersey Athletic Club will compete, and both have cleared eleven feet. Hoyt attributes his bad showing last Saturday to being compelled to use a strange pole, as his did not arrive at the grounds.

Sporting News Told Briefly.

—Louisville baseball club managers have engaged Second Baseman Johnson and Catcher Butler of the Augusta, Me., team of the New-England League, for next season. Pitcher McFarland of Rochester, Third Baseman Jacobs of the Texas League, and Shannon and Eustice, shortstops in the Western League, have also been reserved.

—After the close of the National League baseball season, on Sept. 26, the Baltimore team will play in Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 27; in Scranton, Penn., on Monday, and in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Tuesday. They will begin the Temple Cup series in Baltimore on Thursday, Oct. 1, playing there also on Friday and Saturday following.

—Spalding's Home Library No. 14 is devoted to the game of Hearts, rules being given for all the variations of the game. It will be mailed for 10 cents by the American Sports Publishing Company, 241 Broadway, to any address.

—Robert M. Dame of New-Britain, Conn.; John J. Kiernan of this city, Dennis A. Kennedy of Boston, and W. B. Chase of Des Moines, have been reinstated by the Amateur Athletic Union.

—Harry P. Cross, the expert Yale football player and hammer thrower, has gone to California to coach the Stanford University football eleven.

—Pitcher Brandt of the Norfolk, Va., League team has been secured by the Baltimore baseball club for next season.

Soldiers Who Twice Paid Fare.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

It was a paltry trick by which many members of the Grand Army of the Republic were made to pay full return fare from the St. Paul encampment. The men had purchased return tickets at reduced rates in full faith upon the honor of the railway managers. As is usual on like occasions, the tickets gave notice to their holders that their certificates of transportation must be stamped by the joint agent of the roads at St. Paul to make them available for the return trip. But the joint agent gave notice that, on account of the great multitude of holders, he was unable to stamp the tickets. The agent being unable to perform the part of the contract laid upon him by the companies, it was the duty of the companies to accept the unstamped tickets, and many of them did accept them. Those that did not probably are liable at law for the inconveniences and damages to those who were compelled to pay double fare. Veterans, as a rule, are not wealthy, and the burden of an illegal fare is felt keenly by most of them.

LITTLE WELSHMAN'S RACE

STARBUCK'S GAME FINISH IN AN HOUR'S RUN ON WHEELS.

Michael's New American Record for an Hour's Riding on His Bicycle—Starbuck Lost the Race Through Poor Work by Pacemakers—A Scorer Failed to Catch the Exact Distance at the Finish, but Titus's Record Was Beaten.

With a silvery moon looking down upon their efforts, three strong-limbed cyclists, each with a retinue of pacemakers at his beck and call, started at the Manhattan Beach track late yesterday afternoon on an hour's ride. It was to be a battle to the very end and the best man was to win. That is what was said before the start. After it was all over, and the spectators had shouted themselves hoarse over the finish, it was generally acknowledged that had J. Frank Starbuck, the Philadelphia flier, received uniform pacing from end to end, phenomenon though he be, "Little Jimmie" Michael, the wee Welsh lad, would have been second instead of first, and the American hour record would have nestled, a pretty feather, in the Starbuck cap.

The great race was a brilliant finale to the opening day in the National Circuit tournament, under the auspices of the Quill Club Wheelmen. The trial heats in a number of events preceded it, and to-day will come the finals, and some rare sport, indeed. Only a small crowd was out to witness the trials, but what was lacking in numbers was more than made up in enthusiasm.

In the hour race Michael, the little fellow, made his first appearance in a contest in this country. When the sharps saw that he was only a trifle more than half as big as Starbuck, they marveled at his record of victories, and still more were they surprised when the wonder took a warming-up spin on an undersized wheel geared to ninety-eight inches. His blue eyes sparkled and his legs moved with the regularity of piston rods as he pushed the miles behind him. All the while he chewed gum, with an expression on his boyish face that said plainly: "Oh, it's all very easy when you know how." Apparently he was fully aware that he was the foreign champion, but he was not immodest. He has a fetching way about him that prompted the young local cracks to eye him as a mechanic would scrutinize a beautiful engine.

"This is little Jimmie Michael, the champion long-distance rider of the world," said Fred Burns, the announcer, leading the 115-pound wonder before the grand stand for an introduction. The little fellow looked pleased, and blushed over the outburst of applause, and then, walking to his wheel, mounted and was soon on his rapid journey. Besides Starbuck, there was A. E. Weinig of Buffalo in the race against the visitor. Each man had his own pacemaker, the European method, tried for the first time in this country. There were "quints," "quads," triplets, and tandems in abundance. The triplet teams included the Jallu brothers of Paris, regarded on the other side as the best pacemakers in all France. They were on Michael's list, and did faster work for him than any other team on the track.

Weinig never cut much of a figure in the race, retiring in the twenty-first mile. His pacemakers did poor work in comparison to Michael's. So, too, did Starbuck's. At the beginning he was without assistance from his own men for several laps, and this was when he lost a lap and a half, the Welsh lad riding meanwhile like a piece of well-oiled machinery, his pacemakers then doing their best work. The critics declared they never saw a racing man with such perfect action as Michael displayed. His pacemakers couldn't go fast enough to suit him, and so he just jogged along, once or twice riding with only one hand. Not until the last three miles did he show any signs of making an extra effort.

Then he had sufficient reason to bend lower over that huge sprocket, for Starbuck, aided by tandem pacing, began in the twenty-fifth mile one of the pluckiest finishes ever seen. All through the struggle a stiff breeze had bothered the riders much in the stretch. At this time it swept with renewed force against the pedalers as they turned into the stretch, but it never troubled the Quaker. He gritted his teeth, gripped his handle bars tighter, and away he went to cut down Michael's lead.

"He's going to win!" shrieked the man in the stand who never before was known to grow excited. Others said the same thing in the same excited way.

From this point to the end the enthusiasm never abated. Starbuck, riding like a whirlwind, true as steel, cut down Michael's lead inch by inch, foot by foot, and yard by yard, while the spectators encouraged him with their cries. His pace-making was a magnificent piece of work, showing speed and endurance rarely witnessed. Michael saw him gaining and weakened, it is said, but, encouraged by two teams of pacemakers, who clung to him to the end, he managed to beat the redoubtable Starbuck by about thirty yards in the hour. Had there been another lap, the Quaker must have won.

It is regrettable that the correct finish could not have been recorded. Within the hour Michael reeled off twenty-seven miles and about two-thirds of another, but the officials didn't catch the fraction, so the word "about" is essential in this case. Michael's time for the twenty-seven miles was 57:50 3-5. Titus held the American record, and his distance was 27 miles 185 yards. His time for the twenty-seven miles was 59:46 1-5.

Titus's record was beaten in every mile from the very beginning. The world's record was once equaled. That was made by Thomas Linton at Catford, England, on July 7, this year. It stands at 31 miles 5 yards.

Praise for Starbuck's great effort was on everybody's lips, and as for Michael, the sharps looked at him and simply wondered how he did it. With conditions equal, Frank Fowler said Starbuck would have lost the little fellow. To-day Michael will try for the ten-mile record. The summary of the hour race and the names of those who qualified for the finals to-day, at 2:30, will be found in the following:

ONE-MILE INVITATION—AMATEUR.

First Heat—Joseph Harrison, Harlem W., first; J. T. Beam, Riverside W., second. Time—2:31 2-5. Second Heat—Ray Dawson, New-York A. C., first; W. H. Owen, Knickerbocker A. C., second. Time—2:28 1-5. Third Heat—H. K. Roe, Patchogue W., first; Bert Ripley, Tourist C. C., second. Time—2:19 4-5.

ONE MILE, 2:10 CLASS—PROFESSIONAL.

First Heat—Otto Mayer first, J. B. Bowler second. Time—2:29 1-5. Second Heat—L. A. Callahan first, J. A. Newhaus second. Time—2:25 4-5. Third Heat—Howard Mosher first, Watson Coleman second. Time—2:32 1-5. Fourth Heat—E. A. McDuffie first, A. C. Mertens second. Time—2:21 3-5.

FIVE-MILE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIP—AMATEUR.

(One-Mile Trial Heats.)

First Heat—Ray Dawson, New-York A. C., first; L. R. Lefferson, Harlem W., second; A. C. Green, Greenwich W., third. Time—2:29 4-5. Second Heat—Walter C. Roome, New-Jersey A. C., first; Charles O'Connor, Knickerbocker A. C., second; B. T. Allen, Liberty W., third; W. H. Owen, Knickerbocker A. C., fourth. Time—2:24. Third Heat—Joseph Harrison, Harlem W., first; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., second; C. M. Ertz, Riverside W., third. Time—2:26.

HALF-MILE HANDICAP, PROFESSIONAL.

First Heat—E. C. Bald, (scratch,) first; E. P. Thompson, (55 yards,) second; E. A. McDuffie, (20 yards,) third. Time—1:02. Second Heat—A. C. Mertens, (25 yards,) first; L. A. Callahan, (15 yards,) second; Watson Coleman, (30 yards,) third. Time—1:05 3-5. Third Heat—Howard Mosher, (30 yards,) first; Otto Zeigler, Jr., (10 yards,) second; Otto Mayer, (35 yards,) third. Time—1:02 1-5. Fourth Heat—C. W. Davis, (45 yards,) first; Jay Eaton, (25 yards,) second; A. T. Crooks, (35 yards,) third. Time—1:02.

ONE-MILE TANDEM, AMATEUR.

First Heat—Joseph Harrison and L. R. Lefferson, Harlem W., first; H. K. Roe and Nathaniel Roe, Patchogue W., second. Time—2:22. Second Heat—Charles O'Connor and C. C. Schwartz, Knickerbocker A. C., first; Oscar Hedstrom and C. S. Hedstrom, Riverside W., second. Time—2:11.

TWO-MILE HANDICAP—AMATEUR.

First Heat—Charles O'Connor, Knickerbocker A. C., (120 yards,) first; G. B. Smith, Freeport, (130 yards,) second; W. H. Hicks, Jr., Orient W., (140 yards,) third; F. B. Egelhof, Logan W., (100 yards,) fourth; N. H. Reeder, New-York, (175 yards,) fifth; F. W. Richt, Orient W., (110 yards,) sixth. Time—4:47.

Second Heat—W. L. Losee, South Brooklyn W., (220 yards,) first; A. T. Fowler, Riverside W., (240 yards,) second; Nathaniel Roe, Patchogue W., (60 yards,) third; H. K. Roe, (scratch,) Patchogue W., fourth; O. Hedstrom, Riverside W., (45 yards,) fifth; C. S. Henshaw, Riverside W., (75 yards,) sixth. Time—4:41 2-5.

Third Heat—C. A. Carlson, Greenwich W., (130 yards,) first; C. C. Schwartz, Knickerbocker A. C., (110 yards,) second; L. R. Lefferson, Harlem W., (15 yards,) third; O. Y. Babcock, Greenwich W., (120 yards,) fourth; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., (scratch,) fifth; J. P. Hutcheon, Brooklyn W., (180 yards,) sixth. Time—4:48 3-5.

ONE HOUR COMPETITION RACE.

James Michael, London	1
Frank Starbuck, Philadelphia	2
A. E. Weinig, Buffalo, (quit in the 21st mile)	0

Miles.	Michael's Record.	Titus's Record.	Linton's World Record.
1	2:06 3-5	2:14 1-5	1:58 3-5
2	4:10	4:17 3-5	3:49
3	6:12 1-5	6:32	5:35
4	8:22	8:45 1-5	7:25
5	10:29 4-5	10:52 1-5	9:17 3-5
6	12:33	12:54 1-5	11:08 3-5
7	14:34 2-5	14:51 1-5	13:04 4-5
8	16:35 3-5	17:00 2-5	14:54 4-5
9	18:44 1-5	19:30 2-5	16:47 1-5
10	20:49 2-5	21:38 2-5	18:41 2-5
11	22:53 3-5	23:47 4-5	20:33 1-5
12	25:11	28:00	22:25 2-5
13	27:28	28:10 2-5	24:23 3-5
14	29:26 1-5	30:19 3-5	26:21 1-5
15	32:33	32:31 3-5	28:13 2-5
16	33:41 1-5	34:42 3-5	30:09 4-5
17	35:48 1-5	36:57	32:03 3-5
18	37:58 3-5	39:09	33:57 4-5
19	40:05 3-5	41:20 1-5	35:54 2-5
20	44:29	43:40 2-5	37:53 4-5
21	44:29	45:54 2-5	39:53 2-5
22	46:44	48:12 2-5	41:50 2-5
23	48:57 2-5	50:29	43:45 2-5
24	51:06 3-5	52:46 2-5	45:45
25	53:18	55:06	47:41
26	55:33 2-5	57:23 4-5	49:40 3-5
27	57:50 3-5	59:46 1-5	51:47 4-5

American Record—27 miles, 185 yards, made by Fred J. Titus, Springfield, Sept. 12, 1895.

Word Record—31 miles, 5 yards, made by Thomas Linton, at Catford, England, on July 7, 1896.

The judge assigned to pick seconds did Barbeau and Brown of the Riversides an injustice by placing them third in the first heat of the one-mile tandem race. The error was so noticeable that the spectators protested vociferously and later the referee, Henry W. Robinson of Boston, decided to allow the young men to ride in the final to-day.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by add

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Doings at Private Sale and the Transactions at Auction.

Messrs. T. Scott & Son have sold for P. Levy to Mrs. E. K. Ritzler the three-story brownstone dwelling, 233 East Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 50 by 100, and for A. W. Weismann to M. Goldberg, the similar dwelling, 157 East Seventy-fourth Street, 17 by 55 by 100, at $18,250.

Messrs. Barnett & Co. have sold for Henry and Herman Schmid, 71 and 73 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, two five-story fire-proof flats, 33.9 by 90 by 100 feet, for $90,000, taking in part payment the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 99.11 feet on the avenue and 70 feet in depth, at about $60,000. This plot will be improved at once.

At private contract the Sturgis & Hill Company has sold to Leonard S. Howard 253 West Eighty-fifth Street, four-story American basement dwelling, lot 16 by 60 by 102.2 feet, for something less than $27,000. They also sold 255, adjoining, similar house and lot, to a buyer whose name is withheld. This leaves but one unsold of a row of five recently erected.

All of the parcels offered yesterday at the Broadway Real Estate Salesroom were sold to the plaintiffs in foreclosure proceedings.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold 126 Alexander Avenue, four-story brick tenement, lot 20 by 89.6, to Benjamin F. Watkins, for $11,155; also, 312 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, five-story brick tenement, lot 25 by 90.11, to Eliza S. Bibby, for $14,625.

Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold 211 and 213 East One Hundredth Street, five-story brick stores and lofts, plot 50 by 100, to John T. Barrett, for $36,750.

Mr. William Kennelly sold One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, northeast side, 193.3 feet east of Bainbridge, or Marion, Avenue, runs east 75.2 by south 25.4 by west 72.2 to northeast side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street by northwest 25.4 to beginning, two-story frame dwelling, to Charles B. Weeks, for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 410 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by Isaac White of 196 Lenox Avenue, owner; cost, $60,000.

Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, by the City of New-York, owner; California Asphalt Company, owner of ground; cost, $450.

No. 208 West Thirty-sixth Street, for a three-story brick store and office building, by Ludwig Bauman of 826 Lenox Avenue, owner; cost, $15,000.

Webster Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a two-story frame laundry, by William Ford of Tremont Avenue, owner; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a two-story frame stable and shed, by same owner; cost, $800.

Ritter Place, west side, 150 feet north of Union Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, by August Hagemeyer of 1,029 Tinton Avenue, owner; cost, $3,500.

Woodruff Street, south side, 200 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, by Mary A. McCormick, owner; cost, $9,000.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 160 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Henry Wyand of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Washington Avenue, owner; cost, $6,000.

North Chestnut Drive, north side, 300 feet east of South Chestnut Drive, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by A. J. Tobie of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $1,900.

Nos. 128 and 130 East Forty-second Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, alterations to a one and three story brick hotel, by R. O. Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owners; cost, $5,000.

No. 161 Tenth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick and stone dwelling and store, by Anton Müller of 161 Tenth Avenue, owner; cost, $7,000.

No. 458 Eleventh Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling, by Felix McKenna of 438 Eleventh Avenue, owner; cost, $75.

Vanderbilt Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of Tremont Avenue, alterations to a two and a half story frame dwelling, by Richard Turner, owner; cost, $500.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 100.6 feet north of Home Street, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling, by George A. Black of 1,070 Boston Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 18.

BOWERY, 113 and 113½; Jacob Korn to John S. Ames $1
PEARL ST, 542; Marx Ottinger and others to John R. Agnew 1
JANE ST, 37; Seely R. Budd and wife to Robert P. Martin 1
SAME PROPERTY; Robert P. Martin and wife to Cornelia J. Budd 1
19TH ST, 323 West; Same to same 1
SAME PROPERTY; Seely R. Budd and wife to Robert P. Martin 1
MANGIN ST, 68; Michael Link and wife to Moritz Adler and wife, ex prop 1
94TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of West End Av, 31x66, to Old Lane, x81x65.3; also interior lot, centre line, 93d and 94th Sts, 116 ft e of West End Av, runs e 81x n 14.8 to Old Lane x w 81x515.6; Jacob Lawson to Frank L. Smith 1
1ST AV, s w corner of 86th St, 29.4x75; Mary A. Bagen, individually and as executrix, to William Seggie 89,000
135TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Ferdinand Forsch and wife to William J. Murray 85,000
171ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x95; Thomas Brien to Samuel Vollman and another 1
171ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x95; Charles D. Ingersoll, referee, to same 6,100
135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Southern Boulevard, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 16x100; William J. Murray and wife to Ferdinand Forsch 100
125TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to William J. Murray 12,000
BROOK AV, e s, 123.10 ft s of 165th St, 53x147x50x164.9, ½ part; Otto Von Luck and wife to Elsa Von Luck 100
146TH ST, n e corner of Whitlock Av, 25 x100; Michael Deady to Patrick and Bridget Geelen 1
165TH ST, n s, 77.9 ft w of Forest Av, 19.4x88; George Tremberger and wife to Winslow E. Buzby 7,800
BRIGGS AV, s s, 225 ft w of Suburban St, 25x110; Irving S. Balcom to Ernest C. Weymann 1
PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 165th St, 25x81; Augusta Llebertz to Joseph and Edward Liebertz 1
HIGHWAY from Westchester to Harlem Bridge, n w s, at e corner of land of Charles Doty, 50x190.6x44x171; also part of Lot 12, map of Mapes estate; Lawrence E. Bernard to Sarah E. Conway.. 1
LOTS 581 to 586, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to George E. Schmid and Henry J. Finck 2,220
7TH ST, n s, 77.6 ft e of 2d Av, 27.6x105, Wakefield; Fenelon C. Cattus to Laura S. Ellison 4,000
WILLOW LANE, w s, 50 ft s of Elliot Av, 50x124.6x50x134.6; Thomas McNulty and wife to Patrick Connolly 2,500

Recorded Leases.

RUHE, Francis H., and others to George Hilgenberg; 200 Chambers St, west ½ of store floor, 5 years $600
GUTMAN, Emma, to Joseph Weintraub; 290 Church St, 10 years 2,800
RICHARDSON, Emma B., to Gilbert Oakley; 310 West 90th St, 1 year 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Moritz and Katy, to Michael Link; 68 Mangin St, 5 years $1,250
ALSBERG, Mary, to the executors, &c., of Josiah Macy, Jr.; s s of 114th St, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years 5,500
AMES, John S., to Jacob Korn; 113 and 113½ Bowery, 2 months 10,000
GREEN, John D., to Allan G. Macdonnell; Lots 178 and 205, mortgage map of Arden property, 3 years 560
BOOTH, Henry P., and wife to Emilie F. Wallace, individually and as guardian, and others, trustees of William L. Wallace, deceased; s s of 181st St, 443.4 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 27,000
BROADBELT, William, to Herman Kertscher & Co.; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 147th St, notes 6,400
BAUMANN, Theresa and Ludwig, to the United States Trust Company of New-York; e s of 3d Av, 50.11 ft n of 124th St, 1 year 86,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to George Tremberger; n s of 165th St, 77.9 ft w of Forest Av, 3 years 1,800
CONWAY, Sarah E., and John A. Bernard to Josephine Thompson; highway from Westchester to Harlem Bridge at e corner of land of John Cavanagh, Unionport; also n w s of same highway, Lot 12, part, map of Mapes estate, Centreville, 3 years 1,100
DONELLAN, Albert V., to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; w s of Retreat Av, 150 ft s of Rose St, demand 20,100
ENGELHARDT, Joseph and Ferdinande, to Walter W. Taylor; Lot 487, map of Arden property, 1 year 900
ELLISON, Laura S. and John E., to Louise B. Cattus, n s of 7th St, 77.6 ft e of 2d Av, Wakefield, 3 1-12 years 1,575
FORSCH, Ferdinand, to William J. Murray; s s of 135th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 5 months 6,000
HYLAND, William J., to Catharine E. Hegeman; s e corner of Eastern Boulevard and Avenue B, 3 years 5,000
HARRISON, Anna M., to Peter A. Burkhardt; s s of 131st St, 375 feet w of Boulevard, 1 year 3,000
SAXE to James H. Pettengill; same property, 1 year 4,000
HATFIELD, Eben, to James Bailey; w s of West End Av, 38 ft n of 98th St, demand 7,500
HOEHN, Charles, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York; s s of 88th St 256 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 9,500
MACDONELL, Allan G., to Matilda Fraser; Lots 197, 131, 132, 162, 117, 182, 14, 183, 100, and 103, map of Arden property, (ten mortgages,) 3 years 3,537
McDERMITT, Frank M., and wife to Otto Kinzel; e s of Avenue B, 88.3 ft s of 16th St, 3 years, 3½ months 1,500
MEYERS, Marks, and wife to trustees for Grace L. Smidt; n s of 123d St, 256.3 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 4,000
MAGEN, Bernard, to Charles and Isidore Jackson; 68 and 70 Broome St, 3 years 9,000
McBARRON, James W., to Rebecca B. Gourlie; 132 2d St, 5 years 5,000
MASON, Herbert L., and wife to Joseph Putzel; 400 Madison Av, 1 year 2,000
MASON, Herbert L., and wife to Joseph Putzel; 536 and 538 Madison Av, 1 year. 2,000
REYNOLDS, Lawrence, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Horatio St, between 8th Av and Hudson St, Lot 148, map of John Ireland and others, 1 year 2,000
SCHMID, George E., and Henry J. Finck to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 582 to 586, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 1,110
SEIFERS, Mary, to Michael A. Corrigan; w s of Bronxdale Av, Lots 96 and 97, map of Downing estate, 3 years 1,110
SMITH, Frank L., and wife to E. Virginia Satterlee; s s of 94th St, 116 ft e of West End Av, 5 years 13,000
SAME to Jane L. Satterlee; s s of 94th St, 131 ft e of West End Av, 5 years 13,500
STROUD, Annie J., to Catharine L. Barry; w s of Franklin St, Lot 93, map of Morrisania, 3 years 5,000
TREU, Leopold R., to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerschlag; 141 to 145 Wooster St, 1 year 75,000
VAN FLEET, Nell A., to Walter W. Taylor; n s of 2d Av, 203.8 ft e of White Plains Road, or 3d St, 2 years 800
WARD, Walworth, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 91st St, 1 5-12 years. 75,000
SAME to John O. Baker; same property, demand 23,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARR, Thomas T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company $4,000
BACH, Emanuel G., to Ephraim B. Levy. 7,000
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-York to Louise Jung 13,202
CRAWFORD, Joseph, to Myron E. Crawford 1
GARDINER, Hiram B., to Charles A. Gardiner 1
MEISEL, Anna, executrix of Kunigunda Bischoff, to Theresa Straukamp 1
MERRITT, Samuel H. and Rushanna, to Walter W. Taylor 600
TREMBERGER, George, to Sarah A. Williamson 500
SAME to John W. Cornish 500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c., of Peter A. H. Jackson.. 38,000
SAME to Frederick A. Snow 4,000
TIFFANY, Louise W., and another, trustees of Burr Wakeman, to trustee of William Openhym 15,000
VERNON, Andrew J., to Marion Gouverneur 1
WALSH, William, to Nicholas Bock 800
VINCENT, John, trustee, to Margaret Baldwin 3,000

Lis Pendens.

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.6x—x 97; William N. Crane and another, trustees, &c., of Walter F. Brush, Jr., deceased, against Charles W. McAlpin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
87TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Columbus Av, 23x100.8; New-York Life Insurance Company against Charles Buek and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
55TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of 6th Av, 17x100.5; John Hayes against Marie E. Oakley and William H. Oakley, Jr., (foreclosure of mortgage.)
53D ST, s s, 243.9 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x100.5; Selma Lisner against John W. Schneewelss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CLINTON ST, 170; Broome St, 300, and Oliver St, 18; Lizzie Shidlovsky against Solomon Shidlovsky and others, (action for admeasurement and assignment of dower.)
176TH ST, n w corner of 3d Av, 97x108x93x108; Simon Adler and another against Abner W. Caverly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
150TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98; William H. L. Lee against Thomas W. Rowden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WHITEHALL ST, 55; Jay St, 16, and Vandam St, 53; Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company against Thomas E. Sexton and others, (foreclosure of mortgages.)
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 140th St, 25x100; Emile H. Roth and another against Frank S. Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
LORILLARD ST, s e corner of road leading from King's Bridge to West Farms, 53.5x50x91x61, except strip 1x91 on n w s, also except s e corner of Lorillard St and same road, $1.10x67.6x 24.3x62.6; Maurice Mayer against Annie Donohue and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
117TH ST, n s, 215.6 ft w of Park Av, 25.6x 100.11; Josephine Wandell against William J. Cunningham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
117TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Townsend Wandell against same, (same action.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100; Michael Romeo against Emma Krug, owner and contractor $722
SAME PROPERTY; James McLaughlin against same 567
SAME PROPERTY; American Lumber Company against same 646
122D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 150x 85; Anderson & McCracken against Margaret C. MacAllister, owner, and George C. McLaughlin, owner and contractor 2,300
SAME PROPERTY; G. B. Raymond & Co. against same 137
PENFOLD AV, s s, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 75x130; also Penfold Av, s s, 50 ft e of Suburban Place, 66x128.1x82.4x129; Frank Weber against Henry Ehrhardt, owner and contractor 1,175
56TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 50x 100.5; 342 and 344 West; Maxwell & Dempsey against Theodore C. Gross, owner; George F. Taussig, contractor... 550
SAME PROPERTY; John Norton against same 1,000
SAME PROPERTY; A. B. See Manufacturing Company against same 2,100
SAME PROPERTY; Asphaltic Slate Roofing and Paving Company against same owner, and George O. Van Orden 648
WESCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 53x100; Manchester & Hookey against Patrick Donohue, owner and contractor 1,014
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29 ft n of 117th St, 75x100; 117th St, n s, 75 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x25; Pasquale Tufaro and others against Charles H. Dalhauser, owner; Raphael Lapasta, contractor... 99
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, extends from 107th to 108th St, 200x100; Carmin Pelegrini and others against Patrick McMorrow, owner; William H. Masterson, contractor 180
SAME PROPERTY; Sullivan Conforti and others against same 188
SAME PROPERTY; Generoso and Charles Avellone against same 479
13TH ST, 316 East; Lochmann & Son against Benjamin F. Holmes, owner and contractor 145
BRISTOW ST, w s, 700 ft s of Boston Av, 25x100; Robert Mylod and others against B. E. Wells, owner; William F. Holden, contractor, and Ingbigt Mikkelson, subcontractor, 5 liens 162
113TH ST, n s, 100.1 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; David Miller against Emma Krug, owner and contractor 1,700
SAME PROPERTY; Zimmermann & Jansen against same 675
SAME PROPERTY; Manchester & Hookey against Emma and Louis Krug, owners and contractors 2,804
98TH ST, 203 and 205 West; James J. Fleming against Mary E. Garrett, owner and contractor 856
111TH ST, s s, 133.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 72x100; George Von Buhren against Alice Davies, owner; Davies & Co., contractors 245
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 100.7x90x40x95.5; Heil Brothers & Storz against Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins, owners and contractors 840
56TH ST, 342 and 344 West; the H. B. Smith Company against Theodore C. Gross and Gustave F. Taussig, owners, and Louis J. Korman, contractor 450
SAME PROPERTY; Lawrence Brothers against same owners; George O. Van Orden and Theodore C. Gross, contractors 1,183
SAME PROPERTY; Placido Mori against Theodore C. Gross, owner and contractor. 600

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division.

SARATOGA, Sept. 18.—In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day the following motions were argued:

No. 8—William L. Avery et al., appellants, vs. John H. Sand, respondent.—Montignani, Mallory & Elmendorf for appellants; J. H. Clute for respondent.

No. 6—William F. Powers, by guardian, appellant, vs. Mary S. Evline, respondent.—Thomas O'Connor for appellant, L. G. Griffith for respondent.

No. 7—Frederick F. Proctor, plaintiff, vs. Henry P. Soulier, defendant.—Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James for plaintiff, John A. Delehunty for defendant.

No. 9—Vilas National Bank of Plattsburg, respondent, vs. John M. Newton et al., appellants.—Harris & Rudd for respondent, Hale, Bulkeley & Tennant for appellants.

No. 10—Leighton Machine Company, appellant, vs. David C. Cornell, William J. Finch, and Mary C. Gugerty, defendants, and William Souls, respondent.—J. M. Fiero for appellant, J. Murray Downs for respondent.

Nos. 11 and 14—John W. French, respondent, vs. Effie B. Oliver, impleaded with others, appellants, vs. Margaret R. French and Frances M. French, impleaded with others, respondents.—A. Frank B. Chase for respondents, Hale, Bulkeley & Tennant for appellants.

General calendar for Monday: Nos. 36, 37, 64, 24½, 42, 67, 76, 80.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.
Will for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.: John Matter.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A.M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Lucas vs. Dale—Charles W. Dayton. Germania Life vs. Acker—Roger Foster.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Randall vs. Bank of America—William B. Hornblower.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of George Place Machine Company—Arthur Ingraham.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—GEORGE PLACE MACHINE COMPANY.—Arthur Ingraham has been appointed receiver for the George Place Machine Company of 120 Broadway by Judge Truax of the Supreme Court on the application of Treasurer Henry M. Livor and Mary E. Fisher, a Director. The prevailing business depression has made it impossible for the company to sell its property at anything near its value, and the expenses of carrying on the business are much more than its profits. The company deals in second-hand machinery, has been in business four years, and is capitalized at $25,000. The liabilities are $17,629, and the assets $10,247.

—J. Y. JOHNSTON & CO.—Schedules of Samuel Smith, doing business under the style of J. Y. Johnston & Co., manufacturers of law stationery at 23 Murray and 70 Warren Streets, show liabilities of $16,034, nominal assets of $39,957, and actual assets of $1,191. The stock, which is worth $5,983; steel dies, electros, &c., $19,000; embossing presses, $5,000, and printing shop, $4,000, are all covered by chattel mortgages for $7,916, and the actual value is marked unknown. Accounts of $5,700 are considered worth $988.

—MARY E. MANCHESTER.—Mary E. Manchester, manufacturer of paper boxes at 246 Canal Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry M. Brush, giving preferences to the Mechanics' Trust Company of Bayonne, N. J., for $900 and the New-York Produce Exchange Bank for $600. She has carried on the business since January, 1893. She is the wife of Clarence O. Manchester, who was in this line of business from 1880 to 1888, and she lives in Bayonne.

—AARON KOHN.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $25,924 against Aaron Kohn, as surviving partner of Dreyfus, Kohn & Co., importers of silks, at 35 Greene Street, in favor of the Bergisch Markisch Bank, at Elberfeld, Germany, for money loaned to the firm at Elberfeld between June 30 and Aug. 3.

—JOHN J. BROWN.—Solomon Berrick has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John J. Brown, liquor dealer of 1,594 Madison Avenue, on the application of Otto Horwitz, receiver of McMahon, Bishop & Co. He has been in business there since May, 1892.

—VINES & KUYKENDALL.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $3,157 against Vines & Kuykendall, liquor dealers of 2,140 Eighth Avenue, in favor of Beadleston & Woerz.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name of the debtor being the first given:

ASHMORE, H. E.—The Mamaroneck Bank, (two judgments) $725
BABCOCK, Theodore—Annie E. Showell.. 161
BROWN, James—John R. Davidson 519
BURWITZ, Adolph F.—Henry Strauss.... 111
CAREY, James F.—G. E. Lewis and another 390
CHELLBORG, Conrad F.—City Bank of Hartford 774
CONKLING, Friederich A.—The Southern Composition Board Company 370
CORNISH, Charles E.—Emma P. Fay.... 255
DALRIMPLE, Frank—Hamilton Bank of New-York 73
EDER, Frederick—Holland Trust Company 348
FALK, George W.—J. S. Bernheimer and another 1,117
FAULHABER, Frederick—Mary A. Kauffman and another 154
FLINT, Seth M., and another—E. S. Poucher 272
FOLEY, John R.—P. H. Haller 123
FOX, Philip—The Mamaroneck Bank..... 377
GEORGE B. DOUGLAS & CO.—J. W. Dotridge 796
GHIGLIONE, Giacomo—L. Schlesinger.... 270
GOTTLIEB, Alter—B. H. Davis and another 247
GRANGER, John C.—M. M. Nicholls..... 92
HALL, William H., and another—Oscar Wenige 22
HANLON, Patrick B.—Mary A. Cary..... 203
HARDENBROOK, David L., and Harmer, Alonzo T.—Barstow Stove Works..... 407
HEITZ, Otto—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company 222
HENRY, Joseph N.—Louis L. Todd..... 404
HOLBROOK, Eugene C.—J. Danenhauer.. 41
HOPCRAFT, Mary A.—Robert Hay..... 119
JOBELMANN, Frederick W.—A. Bendheim and others 331
JONES, Arthur K.—E. H. Baker..... 162
KENNEY, Thomas—Francis X. Hyland and others 887
KOHN, Aaron—Bergisch Markische Bank. 25,924
KUYKENDALL, Lucian C., and George L. VINES—Beadleston & Woerz..... 3,157
LUSTIG, Arnold—Philip A Smyth and another 244
MARRONE, Joseph—The New-York Jockey Club, costs 77
MARSOP SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—J. McDermott and others... 1,024
McDONNELL, John—Z. Bergen..... 213
McDONOUGH, Stephen—Emil M. Mayer.. 451
McKNIGHT, John—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.... 86
McGOWAN, Patrick—S. Elsing..... 194
MOSHER, Edwin H. and another—William Bachman 103
NAUMANN, John—C. H. Emerson..... 87
O'CONNOR, Mary E. and John A.—Isabella R. Schloss 972
PETELER, Magdaline—Acker, Merrall & Condit 439
PFISTER, Frank J.—George A. Hearn.. 220
PORTER & GILMOUR—F. C. Atherton and another 6,209
ROTH, Leopold—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company 290
SATTERLEE, Douglas R., and others—Garvin Machine Company 260
SCHALKENSTEIN, Jacob, and another—H. Kantorowicz Company 82
SCHLAMOVITZ, David—E. Denzer and others 226
SCHWAB, Gabriel Abraham, and Nathan—Jacob S. Bernheimer and another..... 560
SHAW, John C.—Julia Bunn, executrix, &c 470
SOFIA, Pasquale and Anna—The Eastern Brewing Company 181
SQUIER, Hamilton R.—J. C. H. Tupper. 63
STEPHENS, Frank E.—Theophile Herzog. 759
STORK, Philip—L. Steinhardt and others. 326
SUTPHEN, William—F. M. Ranney..... 119
THE MAYOR, &c.—D. N. Carvalho..... 837
THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Lessee—Rosa Felice and Pietro Andreoli, as administratrix, &c..... 5,801
THOMPSON, Samuel A.—John G. Burke and another 164
VREDENBURGH, William A.—H. Herrmann 816
WARNACK, William—The Brooklyn Biscuit Company 80
WHEELER, Henry W.—J. Barnes..... 188
WOLF, Max—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company 173
WOLF, Samuel B.—E. I. Horsman..... 38

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT.

121 Manhattan Av., S. W. Cor. 105th St. Size, 20x40x50; desirable location; L station at 104th St. Asking $1,200. Inducement to good tenant.

Permits and Particulars of
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
61 PINE ST.

TO RENT.—House No. 62 Riverside Drive, near 81st., unfurnished. For particulars address Owner, Post Office Box 940.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SECOND FLAT OF NO. 84 CLINTON PLACE, opposite Brevoort House; seven rooms. Apply E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

72d Street,
Opposite Riverside Drive.
ELEGANTLY FINISHED HIGH-STOOP HOUSE
25x62x102.
The last unsold of five completed last Fall. Inspection invited.
Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect,
264 Columbus Av.

A—THREE HANDSOME HOUSES,
35, 37, AND 39 WEST 69TH ST.
American Basements. Elegantly finished throughout. Inspection invited.
Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect,
264 Columbus Av., Cor. 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

"POILLON,"
Central Park West, corner 61st St.
Elegant apartments; all modern conveniences. Ready for occupancy on September 1st.
For information please apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., AGENTS,
51 Liberty,
or to owner on premises.

No. 201 West 54th St., Corner 7th Av.
Corner apartments to let; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

The Benedick,
NO. 80 EAST WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Attractive bachelor apartments to rent; fireproof building.
CHAS. S. BROWN, 59 LIBERTY ST.

38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—4-story high-stoop house to rent for the season. Fully furnished. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

120 EAST 34TH.—Fine apartments to rent from Oct. 1; electric light and coal and wood for range supplied; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry. 330 East 17th St., corner 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to Janitor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman in small private family; city reference. O. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as first-class cook; can make all kinds of desserts and take entire charge of a kitchen; do coarse washing; best city references. 1,601 Broadway, first flat.

COOK.—By first-class, competent woman in private family; understands all kinds family cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches; fine baker; in private family; references. H., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes, also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, (Scandinavian,) engagements by the day; best of references. Mrs. Rasmussen, care Mrs. Johnson, 202 East 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Dressmaking done in families (by the day;) perfect fit; this season's styles, direct from Paris. 206 East 76th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By young German; formerly lady's maid; go out by day. Flannery, 110 East 41st St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated German lady, knowing English and good Spanish, accustomed to teach, willing to take entire charge of child over six years old, or as useful companion to an elderly lady; good references given. D. R., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman, with a daughter, as working housekeeper; references. M. C., 154 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as competent laundress in private family; no objection to doing cleaning last of week; city reference. J. F., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to take home washing; good references. 328 East 59th St., first floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By experienced German girl; good references from present employer. Juliette Vedder, 61 East 41st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; excellent city reference. 156 West 28th St., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Scotchman; thoroughly experienced in his duties; takes full charge of large house; gives good service, and is tasty table decorator; well up in care of silver; four years' city reference. C. B., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thorough, experienced Englishman, with excellent city references; where parlormaid and second man, or second and third men are kept; age, 32. C. L., 52 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; understands his duties thoroughly; best references; just disengaged. Georges, 796 6th Av.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By thorough, first-class English trained servant; good references. 50 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. W., Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman or to do light driving for physician; by Englishman; single; age 28; understands furnaces, and will give first-class city reference. C. D., care of janitor, 104 West 92d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man of long experience; married; no incumbrance; first-class recommendations; city or country. G. C., 468 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties strictly temperate; careful city driver; best personal reference. 63 West 70th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By married man; no incumbrance; city reference. Tearle, 505 West 132d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, planting and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants, laying out and improving grounds; references. L. D., Box 124, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By honest, sober, reliable man; twenty years' experience both in England and America in all branches of horticulture; also farm; married. W. Marsden, West New-Brighton, S. I.

GARDENER.—By married man on private place; good worker; can milk if needed; handy with carpenter tools; good reference. James, care of Bridgman, 37 East 19th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man or useful man, in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. I. T., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By man, with family, in straitened circumstances and out of home; immediate employment. C. R., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

COMPETENT YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, WHO managed several Summer resorts, would like to take a collection and agency for a responsible business house in Long Island City, with or without horse and wagon, (no insurance;) if necessary, pay rent for store. Fred Deutzschmann, North Beach, Long Island City.

COOK.—By a good French cook in private family; good references. C., 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent laundress and chambermaid; city reference required. 703 Park Av., near 69th St., before 12 o'clock.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
84 and 86 EAST 51ST ST.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. Alumni Scholarship Prize for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School.
The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

HARVARD SCHOOL
REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV.,
Between 46th and 47th Sts.
Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school.
Primary department; gym

BOTHERSOME BEARS, THESE

KING'S BRIDGE POLICEMEN NOT FOND OF THEIR PRISONERS.

The Beasts Tore Up Everything in Their Cells, Broke the Water Pipes, and Kept the Men in the Station House Busy—No Help from Magistrate Mott, Park Board, or Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Those two Russian bears which were thrust upon the care of the city by the zealousness of Acting Sergeant Weiss of the King's Bridge station, are still protesting vigorously against their incarceration and are causing the police no end of trouble. The owners of the bears—John Koh, Jacques Ford, and Joseph Serte, who were arrested with their charges for giving a performance in the street on Thursday, are locked up in the Tombs awaiting trial in Special Sessions.

The bears will certainly remain in the station house cells until their owners, or some one else who understands bears, and can talk French to them, takes them to other quarters.

"Those Frenchmen put them in there for us," said Doorman Delaney yesterday, "and they or somebody else who is better acquainted with bears than I am will have to take them out. I wouldn't open one of those doors for a farm. I don't mind feeding them through the iron doors, but I don't want to give them a chance to get familiar with me."

The Sergeants and policemen at the station house, who are bearing the brunt of all this trouble, say the blame for it all lies equally between Roundsman Weiss, who happened to be acting Sergeant on Thursday, and Magistrate Mott, who held the three Frenchmen for trial, but refused to make any order as to the disposition to be made of the bears. Policeman Moran, who took the Frenchmen to Morrisania Court, tried by various technical means to get rid of the bears. He insisted that they were the property of the prisoners, and should be dealt with as such. The Magistrate said he would think about the bears over night and would give a decision yesterday morning. In the meantime the bears must stay where they were.

Lively Times in the Cells.

By this time Weiss began to wish that he had not known so much about city ordinances. He had scarcely finished entering the bears on the blotter as "property of the prisoners," when Doorman Delaney reported to him that the animals were tearing everything in their cells to pieces. Weiss went out to investigate, and found the largest bear (Louise) demolishing the sink in her cell. Her master had left his pole in the cell, and she was using it to pry up the water pipes. All efforts to stop her were in vain, for she paid no attention to the policemen, except to growl at them when they prodded her with a stick.

Then the other bear became excited and started a disturbance on his own account. He first tore up the board on which he was supposed to sleep, and began to break it to pieces. The reserves were called downstairs to help quiet the animals, but they had little success. After breaking up the boards the bears turned their attention to the water faucets. They tore the ends of the pipe out from the walls, and broke them off, letting the water rush out and cover the floors. A plumber was sent for to shut off the water.

Quieter After Eating.

The bears devoured meat and bread that were sent for, and became quiet for a while. Finally, they began tearing more things to pieces in the cells, and Weiss ordered that they be fed again. With another piece of meat and some more bread, given in small bits, the prisoners were kept tolerably quiet for several hours. During the night they made more noise than has been heard about King's Bridge for years. They growled and rattled the doors of their cells, until it was thought several times that they would break out. Two men were kept watching them all night.

Yesterday morning an effort was made by Capt. Donohue to get the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals or the Park Board to take charge of the bears. The society said it could do nothing, as the bears were not being cruelly treated, and the Park authorities said there was no place in the menagerie for them.

Weiss made an appeal to Magistrate Mott, but without avail.

"They are property," he said, "and should go with the prisoners."

"Oh, that won't do," said the Magistrate.

"Well, they are evidence, then, and ought to be filed as exhibits in the case," ventured Weiss.

"Well, you bring them here and file them," said the Magistrate.

Weiss looked puzzled, and evidently concluded that he did not care to file the bears. He next suggested that they be sent to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters, but the Magistrate did not like the suggestion.

"I can't do anything with these bears," he said. "They can't be sent to the Island for disorderly conduct, and they can't be held like trial or anything like that. You will have to keep them until their owners come for them."

Weiss left the court looking very much grieved. Later in the day Inspector McCullagh took a hand in the bear question. He applied to every city official who he thought had any authority to give orders for the care-taking of the animals, but met with no encouragement. He made a second appeal to the Park Commissioners, but they declined to have anything to do with the animals. About 4 o'clock he drove up to King's Bridge and called on the bears.

Awed by Inspector McCullagh.

The animals were still trying to get out of their cells, but when they saw the Inspector they evidently regarded him as a person of some importance, for they stood on their hind feet and gazed at him between the bars during the entire visit. After he left the cells they resumed their work of trying to break down the doors. The Inspector left orders that if either of the bears broke out it was to be shot before it had a chance to harm anybody.

A letter was received at the station house from a theatrical manager, who said: "If the bears have not been signed for the season, come to see me and bring the bears with you."

Capt. Donohue and Sergt. Smith looked upon the letter as an attempt at a joke, but the Inspector said he would call on the manager, but without the bears.

"If this theatrical man will take the bears," said the Inspector, "I will get an order from those Frenchmen to let him have them until their case is settled by the courts. Suppose they send those fellows to prison for two weeks or thirty days, and we have to entertain the bears all that time! Think of the trouble. This thing is getting serious."

The bears were fed twice yesterday, and seemed to enjoy their food immensely. They slept a little after their breakfast, which consisted of ten pounds of beef and a dozen loaves of bread, but for the greater part of the day kept the doorman on the lookout. They had many visitors, for it is not often that the King's Bridge Station has such distinguished or novel prisoners.

Doorman Delaney, who has been delegated head bearkeeper of the station, searched the neighborhood yesterday for some one who could speak French. He thought a reprimand in well-chosen French might make the bears behave better. The nearest he came to success in his scheme was in the discovery of a boy who had a French trumpet. The boy was brought to the cells and made to play for the bears, but his music had no effect on their savage breasts. Delaney's scheme was a failure.

"I know what's the matter," he said. "That boy can't play French tunes. Those bears won't listen to anything else. I tried a German policeman and an Italian bootblack on them this morning, but it was no use. They can't understand anything but French."

TRAINS FOR NORTH SIDERS.

Elevated Railway Through Service to be Begun Wednesday.

North siders rejoice over the prospect of riding next Wednesday in an elevated train from City Hall to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street without changing cars. This will be the realization of a long-deferred hope of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association. Acting General Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan Railway Company informed the association yesterday that he had fixed that date for running the first through train, and that it could have a special train without charge. The association can fix the schedule and make all the arrangements.

E. A. Acker was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. He will have a talk with Mr. Fransioli to-day to decide on details. The plan so far is to start the special, which will be made up of the newest and cleanest cars, from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street just in time to reach the City Hall Station after the last express has started up town in the evening, which will be at 6:15 o'clock, and then to run the special back over the express track to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street with its load of north siders.

The train will make no stops. The engineer will be requested to rush by the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station and across the bridge at the highest rate of speed consistent with safety, and to blow the whistle.

The train will make a brief stop at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and will then run back to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and the passengers will go to the headquarters of the Property Owners' Association at Protecion Hall, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Courtlandt Avenue. There a dinner will be served. It will be followed by speeches. Guests will be invited. The list has not been made out yet. A special meeting of the association will be held on Monday night to complete the arrangements. The train will be handsomely decorated, and it is the purpose of the association to make the celebration a big and enthusiastic one.

Now that the day has been fixed for the fulfilling of their hopes, the members of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association are inclined to be more charitable toward the Manhattan Railway Company than they were. Adolph C. Hottenroth, who criticised the company in an interview published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, yesterday, said to a reporter yesterday that he did not mean to dispute that Mr. Fransioli had acted in good faith, and he thought the fault all lay with the construction companies, who had failed to furnish the necessary material any sooner.

Mr. Fransioli says that the delay was due solely to the slowness with which the curved rails, frogs, switches, &c., had been delivered.

Mr. Acker said yesterday: "Our association has been greatly aided by the work THE NEW-YORK TIMES has kept up in our behalf, and we all feel grateful to THE TIMES for its fearless and public-spirited course in behalf of the rights of the dwellers north of the Harlem."

HAS HUSBANDS TO SPARE.

Helen G. Lorshider Accused of Having Married Eight Times.

Helen G. Lorshider, twenty-eight years old, of Newark, N. J., was arrested as she was claiming her bicycle at the baggage room of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City yesterday. A charge of bigamy had been made against her in Newark by her brother, John J. King, and she was arrested at the request of the Newark police, who found that she had gone to Jersey City.

Mrs. Lorshider was taken to Police Headquarters, where she was told that she was charged with having eight husbands.

She laughed merrily at this and said that she was willing to plead guilty to three, but must deny the other five. She said her maiden name was Henel G. King. She married John Milton Sipp in Newark, July 25, 1886. She lived with him a year and a half, when she was obliged to leave him on account of his temper. She then went to Rochester, N. Y., she said, where she engaged in the millinery business.

She married Eugene Derby in Rochester May 7, 1892. He proved to be irritable and quarrelsome and she left him shortly after the wedding.

On Nov. 15, 1892, she married John L. Lorshider. She lived with him until about three months ago, when his temper became unbearable and she left him and went back to Newark. There she got into a row with her brother, she said, and he made the complaint.

Mrs. Lorshider was sent back to Newark.

MAX BENDIX'S DISMISSAL.

Director Thomas, It Is Said, Did Not Bring It About.

The news received from Chicago Thursday that Max Bendix, the famous first violinist and assistant to Theodore Thomas, would not play in the latter's orchestra hereafter, occasioned no surprise among musicians in this city.

The trouble between the two musicians dates back to the World's Fair, when Mr. Thomas left the orchestra and Mr. Bendix took charge of it. It is stated on good authority, however, that the dismissal of Mr. Bendix was not due to this, but to the action of Henry Sachlaben, the orchestral manager.

Some time during the Summer the manager of a festival in Denver, Col., wrote to Mr. Sachlaben, to ask his terms for a concert of thirty pieces, to be given in that city. The reply was $5,000. In some manner, it is said, Mr. Bendix's manager learned of the proposition and made the Denver Fair an offer to furnish a concert of thirty pieces with Mr. Bendix as director for $4,000. This came to Mr. Sachlaben's attention through parties in Cincinnati. He was greatly angered, and is quoted as having said: "I will not have that man in the orchestra any longer."

William G. Dietrich, who is a friend of both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bendix, said last night: "Mr. Thomas had nothing to do with Mr. Bendix's dismissal." Further than this he declined to discuss the matter.

RAISED HIS FATHER'S CHECKS.

Young Salinsky's Forgeries Will Aggregate About $7,000.

Moses Salinsky, eighteen years old, of 142 Division Street, was arrested last night charged by his father, Louis Salinsky, a glass manufacturer, of 28 Howard Street, with raising checks. Salinsky discovered about ten days ago that his son, who was his bookkeeper, had been raising one-hundred-dollar checks to $1,000. Just before this discovery his son disappeared.

Young Salinsky was found last night in the Palm Athletic Club, on the Bowery. He made a confession and said he had squandered the money on actresses and gambling. His forgeries will reach about $7,000.

Bindernagle's Bond Increased $4,000.

Philip Bindernagle, who was convicted of keeping a disorderly house, known as "Little Monte Carlo," in Union Township, near the Weehawken upper ferry, was called before the Court of General Sessions, at Jersey City, yesterday, to renew his bonds. Bail was increased from $1,000 to $5,000. Ord Darling, formerly Mayor and at one time Chief of Police of West New-York, is one of his bondsmen. The other is Garret Finck.

Bindernagle was notified to appear for sentence next Thursday.

His conviction does not seem to have made any difference to the Democratic machine managers, as he was renominated for Freeholder from his district on Thursday night.

THE ST. LOUIS'S GOOD RUN.

Makes 21.25 Knots for Eighteen Consecutive Hours.

The Cunard steamship Lucania and the American Line steamship St. Louis arrived yesterday afternoon. The Lucania covered a course of 2,604 knots, from Queenstown, in 5 days 12 hours and 15 minutes. The St. Louis covered a course of 3,051 knots, from Southampton, in 6 days 8 hours and 32 minutes.

Neither vessel approached the record for speed, as the head seas and gales met in the first part of their passages were not favorable for fast going. There was a period of eighteen hours, commencing Wednesday midnight, however, when the steamships were in company, and from early morning on Thursday the passengers of both vessels were greatly interested in the brush the St. Louis was giving the Lucania. Pools were formed, but all were on the length of time it would take the Cunarder to get ahead.

It was at midnight Wednesday that the Lucania's lights were discovered abeam, four miles to the northward. The news reached the fireroom of the St. Louis immediately, and in a short time the revolutions of the screw were increased from 88 to 91 a minute, and it was not until 6 o'clock that evening that the Cunarder passed the American liner. During the contest the St. Louis averaged 21.25 knots an hour, the highest rate of speed ever maintained for eighteen hours by either of the American-built boats—the St. Louis and the St. Paul.

The Lucania reached Quarantine one hour and ten minutes ahead of the St. Louis.

August Belmont, who was a passenger on the St. Louis, was met by Perry Belmont at the pier. He said he did not want to talk politics, and that he was not prepared to talk about horses, though he might have something to say later.

The St. Louis brought $750,000 in gold coin.

AUGUST HARTMANN IN COURT.

Miss Nygren Tells How She First Met the Wine Merchant.

The hearing in the case of August Hartmann, a wine merchant, charged with abandonment by Dorothea Hartmann, or Nygren, who says she is his common-law wife, was resumed yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court. On previous hearings the complainant had told how she met Hartmann nine years ago on an ocean steamship. They agreed, she said, to become husband and wife, without ceremony. He left her, she charged, because she persisted in visiting a woman whose letter she had found in his possession.

Mrs. Hartmann testified yesterday that Hartmann had an annual income of $150,000. She said Mr. Hartmann told her that if they were publicly married his rich uncle in Europe would be greatly displeased. When he explained that a marriage by agreement was binding, she consented to that arrangement, and they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Nygren. She identified many postal cards, telegrams, and letters written in Swedish, in which Hartmann addressed her as "wife."

Further hearing was adjourned to Oct. 2, at the Harlem court.

WAITS FOR ANGELS TO COME.

Mrs. Mary Gorman Lives on Flowers, Buds, and Sacred Water.

The police of Union Hill, N. J., were yesterday asked to take charge of Mrs. Mary Gorman, an insane woman, who lived alone at 521 Jefferson Street. She is a widow, forty-four years old, and has no one to look after her.

Mrs. Gorman lives on flowers, buds, and leaves, which she first soaks in what she terms "sacred water." She draws the water from a pond near her house. She says it is possessed of healing qualities that make it a panacea.

She annoys no one, but several persons living in her vicinity are afraid of her because she occasionally removes her cot to the street and sleeps there. She says she does this because she expects angels to come and take her to her heavenly home and is afraid they will miss her if she remains in the house.

No one knows where the woman came from. She appeared in the town about six months ago, and hired the room she occupies from a family named Elffert, which has since moved away.

An effort will be made to find her relatives, and if it fails she will be sent to the Snake Hill Asylum.

CHAMPION GAUDAUR ARRIVES.

Toronto Citizens Planning to Give a Reception to Him.

J. G. Gaudaur, the Canadian oarsman, champion single sculler of the world, arrived yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. In his party were his brother-in-law, S. S. Harris of this city, and his backer, J. W. Smith of Toronto. He was met at the American Line pier by Francis Nelson of Toronto, who was the bearer of a letter from Mayor Robert J. Fleming, inviting him to a reception in his honor, Sept. 22, under the auspices of a citizens' committee, of which the Mayor is Chairman.

The oarsman stated that he had been well received in England. In the four-mile race between Putney and Mortlake, Sept. 7, when he took the championship from the Australian, James Stanbury, Gaudaur won by 300 yards and captured a purse of £500.

It is said that this will be increased by a purse of $1,000 from the citizens of Toronto.

Gaudaur says that he is open to challenge from any oarsman, whose reputation entitles him to challenge. He may do some exhibition rowing this Fall.

Gen. Washington's Farewell.

George Washington's farewell address appeared 100 years ago to-day. The anniversary will be celebrated to-night at Chickering Hall. The arrangements have been made by a committee of 150 citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, of which Edward Payson Cone is Chairman, and the commemoration is under the auspices of the American Institute of Civics, of which Henry Randall Waite, Ph. D., is President, and Chief Justice Fuller, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The programme includes addresses by Gen. Horace Porter, Wheelr H. Peckham, and the Rev. Charles L. Thompson. The "Salutation to the Flag" will be performed by a company of school children, and patriotic songs will be sung by forty boys and girls from the Rhinelander School, under the direction of Margaret P. Pascal.

The American Institute of Civics has issued a handsome pamphlet containing the text of the farewell address, with the interlineations of the original. Copies will be distributed in the hall.

Fatal Accident on an Elevator.

Frederick Hoffman of 360 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, elevator man for Samuel Baumann & Brothers, Sixth Avenue, near Fifteenth Street, started up in the lift yesterday morning with several cases of goods for the second floor. A moment later a shipping clerk saw his body fall to the bottom of the elevator shaft. Examination showed that Hoffman was dead, and that the top of his head had been crushed. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the elevator starting while Hoffman was in the open doorway.

My little daughter was attacked with a severe and deep-seated cough, which other remedies failed to relieve, and she had to resort to our old stand-by, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It cured the child.—F. E. HOLDEN, Greenleaf, Minn., Oct. 15, 1895.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

FOR SOUND MONEY'S CAUSE

SUCCESS OF MEETING IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SURE.

Big Demand for Tickets to Hear Senator Palmer and Gen. Buckner Speak—Hoped Secretary Carlisle Will Also Make an Address—President Cleveland May Be Present—State Committee's Appeal for Funds.

All indications point to an immense crowd at the sound-money mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night. Requests for tickets are pouring in at the headquarters of the State Committee of the National Democracy, at 39 East Twenty-third Street. Senator Palmer and Gen. Buckner, while well known by reputation, are strangers to New-York audiences. The people here have not had opportunity for hearing them speak, and their great reputations, as well as the honor that has been conferred on them by the National Democracy, will draw thousands to hear them.

Gen. Palmer established a wide reputation for eloquence during his career in Congress, and Gen. Buckner is reputed to have the Southern gift of oratory. Besides these, Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle will make an address, and there will be speeches also by Dr. William Everett of Boston and Col. John R. Fellows.

All Arrangements Completed.

All arrangements for the meeting were completed yesterday. They have been in charge, principally, of Henry De Forest Baldwin. The hall will be arranged a little differently from what it was at the Bryan and Cockran meetings. The platform will be at the east, or Fourth Avenue, end. A V-shaped platform will be extended from the stage, where the Seidl Orchestra plays, and will run a good distance into the hall, so that the speakers will be nearer the audience. The end of the platform will be eight feet high. Seats will be arranged behind the speakers' stand, on the platform, to accommodate 300 Vice Presidents and other prominent sound-money Democrats. The press seats will be on both sides of the projecting platform. For the rest, the Garden will be as it has become familiar to those who have attended the political meetings there this Summer and Fall. A large canvas curtain will shut off the stage entrance.

The entrances to the hall are arranged as follows:

Those holding press and platform or stage tickets must enter at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Those holding reserved seats on the floor or in the boxes must enter at the middle of the block on Twenty-sixth or Twenty-seventh Street.

General admission will be at the Madison Avenue entrance, and also at the two entrances near Madison Avenue, on Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets.

All the boxes will be reserved until 8:30. The seats in the eastern part of the hall on the floor will be reserved until 7:45. After these hours no seats will be held, so that there will be no vacant seats.

Doors will be opened at 6 o'clock. Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band has been engaged, and will begin playing in the balcony at 6. It will continue playing until the meeting is called to order, which will be as soon after 8 o'clock as possible. The band will also play at intervals during the meeting.

The meeting will be called to order by Robert A. Widenmann, Chairman of the State Committee. It is not yet known who will preside.

The hall will be decorated elaborately with United States flags and bunting having the National colors. Flags and bunting will also be draped over the stage, platform, and boxes.

Gen. Palmer Due To-morrow.

Gen. Palmer is expected to arrive in the city to-morrow. A reception will be given to him and Mrs. Palmer. The Reception Committee is composed of Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, John De Witt Warner, Simon Sterne, Perry Belmont, and Edward M. Shepard.

Gen. Buckner is expected on Monday or Tuesday morning.

Secretary Carlisle is now at Buzzard's Bay with Mr. Cleveland, and could not be reached by telegraph yesterday. There is, however, little doubt as to his speaking at the meeting.

President Cleveland has been especially invited to attend the meeting, and it is possible that he may occupy a seat on the platform.

Tickets can be had by calling in person at 39 East Twenty-third Street, or by making application by letter. They will be mailed to those who write for them. A large number will be sent out to-night.

The Call for Funds.

The State Committee for New-York of the National Democratic Party has sent out a call for contributions to meet legitimate campaign expenses. This committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Robert A. Widenmann, Chairman; Calvin Tomkins, Secretary; Roswell P. Flower, Treasurer; D. G. Griffin, Chairman Executive Committee; E. Ellery Anderson, Chairman Finance Committee.

The call follows:

"NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 16, 1896.

"Dear Sir: The National Democracy of the State of New-York has undertaken the prosecution of a vigorous campaign for the defense and preservation of true principles of Democracy, as declared in the platform adopted by the party at Indianapolis, and for the purpose of securing for the candidates of the party, Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. Simon B. Buckner, the vote of every true Democratic elector in the State of New-York.

"The situation is critical and full of danger. The convention recently held at Chicago, professing to have been called and held in the interests of the Democratic Party, abjured and cast aside every principle and article of the Democratic faith, which for many years had been jealously adhered to by the patriots and statesmen of the Democracy, and in lieu thereof have proclaimed a gospel of hate between sections of the country, between labor and capital, between the employer and the workman, which threatens the life of the Republic.

"This convention demands the debasement of our currency, which means the dishonor of our country; the repudiation of private contracts, and the reduction of the pay of the laborer to one-half his present wage.

"This convention asserts the right to pack our courts of justice for the purpose of reversing decisions which do not meet with popular favor.

"It denies the right of the Federal authority to protect the mails and inter-State commerce, even when the peace has been broken, blood has been shed, and property destroyed.

"It demands for the Government the right to issue token money without specifying the manner of its redemption.

"To all true Democrats, these principles are utterly abhorrent. We propose to do our utmost to defeat this platform and its candidates, Bryan and Sewall.

"With this object, we appeal to you for such contribution to meet the necessary and proper expenses of the campaign as you may think desirable to make.

"Checks to the order of Roswell P. Flower, Treasurer.

"E. ELLERY ANDERSON, Chairman."

This call has been sent to sound-money Democrats who are known to be earnestly interested in the protection of the National credit and present standard of values.

Mr. Hewitt Will Not Accept.

Abram S. Hewitt will not accept his nomination to Congress by the so-called Protection Democracy in the Twelfth Congressional District. Mr. Hewitt said yesterday that he was getting old and did not want any office whatever. If the public, however, were to elect him he should consider himself bound to go to Washington and would do all that he could for the welfare of the public. But he had no inclination to go there. Besides, the present Congressman from that district, Mr. McClellan, was an honest and able gentleman and had done as much good work as any young man could be expected to do. Mr. Hewitt did not wish to run against him.

The high-class tailor claims character and style because his cloths are of patterns belonging exclusively to him; only enough cloth for a few suits—not to be duplicated.

This Fall we can claim that very character and style.

What's more, our cloths are test-proof—not always so, even at the high-class tailor's.

"Test-proof woolens" are fabrics that have been dissolved in alkali and show no trace of cotton. That is the only kind of cloth we cut into garments—men's or boys'.

STORES CLOSE AT SIX O'CLOCK.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Very little is known around here about the process of securing animals for menageries or natural history collections. The collectors usually have very little to do with that part of the work. They buy from dealers in animals, and dealers buy from the natives in the different parts of the world from which the animals come. The proprietor of one of the most attractive Summer excursion places on the Sound has the sea gulls for his collection of animals caught for him by a man whom he employs for the purpose. The method by which this is done is not one which appeals to the humanitarian. Possibly it is the only one feasible. Small fishes are caught, and a strong hook, secured to an equally strong line, is put through their bodies. Then, in a condition when there is yet some life in them, they are thrown into shallow water. A man holding the line stands back a little way from the shore. The small fishes, in their hampered condition, make easy prey for the sea gulls, which pick them up and in their turn are caught and drawn in shore.

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One of Bishop Potter's interesting after-dinner stories is of a young clergyman who, in calling upon him, was talking, after the manner of young men of all professions, of his own affairs. He was the assistant of a New-York clergyman. He was an educated young fellow, but it was evident that he had become a little confused in his French. "I think he is satisfied with me," he said, speaking of the clergyman under whom he was serving his novitiate. "I try in every way to please him, and I believe he appreciates it, though to say so may not be quite café au lait." "Well, I think it will be café noir, if you use that expression to me again," answered the Bishop, laughing.

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There was some question regarding the variety, habits, and necessary requirements of a small turtle brought into New-York yesterday. "He is just an ordinary mud turtle," said a Brooklyn man. "Put him into Brooklyn water, and he will be all right. That will be thick enough for him." Then he laughed a laugh of unhallowed, satirical glee as if he had committed a joke.

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The fashionable man will appear in the colors of nature this Fall if the shop-window exhibits are to be relied upon for fashions. The vernal greens and Autumn reds make brilliant the cases filled with men's neckwear. The greens predominate, and Monsieur can wear in his scarf the exact shade of bright green that Madam, his wife, wears in her bonnet.

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A ragged little urchin of a bootblack was endeavoring to ply his trade among the long lines of men who fill the seats looking toward the water on the Battery yesterday, but without much success. "Shine, Boss?" he said to a pleasant-looking man who was sitting with his wife on one of the benches, and who from his appearance might have been from out of town. The man shook his head, but at the same time he smiled. That was enough for the boy. "Regular patent leather shine, Boss," he said earnestly. "Only 5 cents. If you don't get it you don't give your money. Come, now," he went on, coaxingly, "give a fellow a chance, Boss." By that time he was down on his knees with his hand on the man's foot. "Come, now," he said, with an insinuating smile, and the man "came." The boy put down his infinitesimal square of carpet to kneel upon, poured some oil into his blacking, brushed the man's trousers, turned them up around the bottom, and went to work cleaning, brushing, breathing, and polishing. The wife handed the little fellow an enormous peach from a paper bag she held in her hand as he finished the job. He took it with thanks, packed it into his box with the blacking utensils, and seemed to feel that he had made friends. "Well, good-bye," he said in a cheerful, friendly way as he rose to his feet and walked off, his white teeth showing in a smile of pleasure which parted his lips.

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It would be interesting to know what the man who tends the brakes on the first car of the trains leaving New-York for Brooklyn on the bridge would say if asked in court what happens to people who do not tell the truth. That first car a little after 5 o'clock in the afternoon to 6 and later is not more crowded than the other cars on the trains, but it has more of a tendency to congestion at the front end. The seats near the door are immediately filled when the car stops, and every one who comes after wishes to stand in the doorway, not only because it is pleasanter, but because it is much easier to get out at the other end of the bridge. This desire naturally causes a blockade which the man at the brake would avert. "Move up, move up," he calls invariably. "Plenty of seats at the other end of the car." But as there is a door at the other end of the car, also a door in the centre of the car with the crowd waiting at each to enter as soon as the car stops, it is obvious there are no seats anywhere two seconds after the doors are opened. But still every night comes the cry, "Move up, move up, plenty of seats at the other end of the car."

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"I see a great many peacocks in and around the poorer parts of the city," says a Brooklyn man. "A peacock does not seem to be a common bird, and I can't help wondering where they come from."

***

He was a young newspaper man, young in years and in his profession. He was elated at an invitation to a private reception which he had received. Attending, he met a professional woman whom he had seen several times before. "I did not expect to see you here," she said, as she received him cordially. "Oh, newspaper men are omnipotent, you know," he replied, with careless ease. "Well," answered the woman with a dazzling smile, "I always thought they were omnipresent, but as to being omnipotent—I don't know, perhaps they are."

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People do not always know why their upper rooms, where the windows are open during the night, are filled with dust in the morning. The street cleaners come around about midnight. Sitting in an unlighted room at that time the dust may be seen arising, and to a person standing near the window it seems suffocating.

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There are "runners-in" in more kinds of business than most people know. A woman coming from the Government free employment bureau at the Battery yesterday was accosted by a man wearing a large badge on the lapel of his coat. "Lady, do you want a girl?" he called. He was a "runner-in" for another employment bureau in the vicinity. There are a couple of these men, coming from different establishments, who haunt the vicinity of the free bureau, endeavoring to get a customer who has not been suited, whom he will take over to the bureau by which he is employed. There are very few immigrant girls coming over, just now, the matron in charge of the woman's department of the Government bureau says. The servants looking for employment there are those who have been over for some time. "I should be glad if there were more new girls," the matron remarks. "There are plenty of men, but the number of girls has fallen off."

SAMUEL GANS WANTS $1,000.

Says He Bought for 75 Cents Right to Carry Ciphorim Torah.

Samuel Gans of 96 Pitt Street believes that he has suffered $1,000 worth of humiliation at the hands of the officers of the Hebrew Congregation Agodes Achem B'nai Keiriah, and he has instructed counsel to bring suit against the congregation for that sum.

Among the orthodox Jews it is considered an honor on fast days and holidays to carry the sacred books of the law, Ciphorim Torah, from the ark, where they are kept, to the ministers' reading desk.

Two weeks ago, on the day before the Jewish New Year, Rorsh Hashonah, the privilege of carrying the scrolls was put up at auction. It was bought for $11. Gans declared that it had previously been sold to him for 75 cents by Vice President Goldberg. He had told all his friends of the honor in anticipation, and went, on the feast day, in all his best clothes, to 159 Rivington Street, where the congregation had hired temporary quarters.

He was not permitted to carry out the programme he had arranged, and, he says, was jeered at and disgraced in the eyes of his family and of his friends. He brooded over his troubles until Thursday, and then instructed Greenthal & Greenthal to begin suit for $1,000 against the congregation.

Vice President Goldberg, who is a carpenter at 118 Rivington Street, said last night that he had received a letter notifying him of Mr. Gans's demand, and that a meeting of the officers of the congregation will decide to-night what action shall be taken in the matter. Mr. Goldberg insinuated that he did not think Mr. Gans would get $1,000 or any other sum of money.

STOLEN "BONEY" HOME AGAIN

Alleged Thieves Caught Through His Sale in New-York.

Horse owners in and near Green's Farms, Conn., never thought of locking their stable doors until a few days ago, when horse thieves stole Arthur Sherwood's aged but useful white horse Boney. Excitement was increased when news of other raids by the thieves came in from near-by towns, and shotguns were loaded in preparation for a second visitation.

One of the few farmers of Green's Farms who did not know Boney by sight was Jabez Tarlow. He came to this city a few days ago to purchase a horse. His wanderings led him to the stable of Louis Weller, 42 Sheriff Street. There he purchased a white horse and an antiquated buggy, with which he returned to Green's Farms.

His arrival created a sensation, for he brought back the stolen Boney. Tarlow told Norwalk's Chief of Police where he had bought the horse, and the police of this city were notified.

The men who had sold Boney went to the stable Thursday to sell another horse. When arrested they said they were Max Muller of 96 Greenwich Street, and Henry Krauss of 42 Albany Street. In Essex Market Court yesterday they were held to await extradition papers from Connecticut.

Stern Brothers' McKinley Flag.

Stern Brothers and other business firms in Twenty-third Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, have raised a very handsome campaign flag, 20 by 40 feet, for McKinley and Hobart.

It flies across Twenty-third Street, being strung from the store of Stern Brothers to a building directly opposite, owned by ex-Judge Hilton.

Louis Stern of the firm of Stern Brothers yesterday said the employes of the store were enthusiastic for McKinley and Hobart, and that they had decided to organize a Salespeople's Republican Club. Among the firm's 2,000 employes there are 500 voters. A meeting will be called soon by the heads of the various departments to formulate a plan of organization and to select club quarters. The movement is a voluntary one on the part of the employes.

Mr. Black Sees Mr. Platt.

Congressman Black, the Republican candidate for Governor, held a conference yesterday with Thomas C. Platt and Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee. The plans of the campaign were talked over and appointments for the Gubernatorial candidate arranged. He will speak at Carnegie Hall Sept. 28. Mr. Platt will preside.

Mr. Black left for his home in Troy yesterday afternoon.

Retires from the Whisky Trust.

Richard B. Hartshorne has resigned as Vice President and Director of the American Spirits Company, in consequence, as is alleged, of ill health. Mr. Hartshorne is succeeded as Vice President by J. S. Bache, formerly Treasurer of the company. Mr. Wentworth, the Secretary, will hereafter perform the duties of Treasurer as well.

Newspaper and Magazine Combined.

The New-York Times

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Sunday Magazine Supplement to-morrow will contain many new features with artistic illustrations. Among its special features are the following:

BAR ASSOCIATION'S NEW HOME.
Description and pictures of the palace on Forty-fourth Street. History of the great Bar Association of New-York City.

HUREL AND HIS PICTURES.
The supposed productions of Raphael and Rubens which the Frenchman has brought to America. Photographic reproduction of "The Virgin with the Basket."

WEEK IN CLUB WORLD.
Interesting gossip about sports and other affairs of well-known men.

LORD CHARLES RUSSELL.
Characteristics of England's Chief Justice, who has recently visited America. Illustrated.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Gossip of prominent women and their activity. Hints for the household and the care of children.

THE THEATRES.
Reminiscences of James Lewis. Criticisms of current plays. Miss Georgia Cayvan as a star.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Reviews of the verse of Robert Louis Stevenson, the "Life of Velasquez," "The Social Crime," and other works.

A photograph of the Smithsonian Institution, public opinion, music, and contemporary humor are other features of the Magazine Supplement.

Besides, THE TIMES gives all the news of the day with fairness and decency.

Read the Sunday Edition of

The New-York Times.

CITY AND VICINITY

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Frank Goebel of 25 Broome Street was arrested by Detectives White and Braun of the Delancey Street Station yesterday morning on a charge of being implicated in the assault of Thomas Burns of 64 Broome Street, who died yesterday at Gouverneur Hospital from a stab wound alleged to have been inflicted by James Hale. Goebel is alleged to have hit Burns in the abdomen with a stone, but, as the autopsy showed this blow had nothing to do with Burns's death, Coroner Hoeber paroled Goebel until an inquest can be held. Hale was committed to the Tombs Thursday.

—Fireman Patrick Moran and Steward William Hyde of the American Line steamship New-York, who were arrested on a charge of having robbed the baggage of passengers, were before Commissioner Alexander again yesterday. United States District Attorney Kohler asked that Hyde be discharged, as there was not adequate evidence to convict him. Against Moran there is a strong case. He refused to make any statement, and was held in $2,500 bail for the Grand Jury. Hyde was discharged.

—The yacht Acme, which was capsized Thursday near the Romer Shoal, in the lower bay, is not the thirty-footer owned by Mr. Rosengarten of Jamestown, as reported. She is the small sloop yacht Acme of Sheepshead Bay, owned by Mr. William Liddle of Brooklyn.

—United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday held Thomas Wilson, a tugboat Captain, under $1,000 bail for examination next Tuesday, on a charge of having dumped refuse within the limits of the Harbor of New-York.

—A kindergarten department in charge of Miss Marion C. Hunt has been added to the Robertson School, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. It will be opened Monday morning.

—There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—The United States dispatch boat Dolphin passed in at Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon.

Brooklyn.

—Walter Newson, thirty-five years old, a motorman on the crosstown trolley cars, committed suicide in his room in the hotel at 519 Manhattan Avenue yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas. He came from Dryden, N. Y., during the railroad strike, and was a student of electricity. His family has been notified.

—Justice Dickey yesterday decided that Florence Crusius, four years old, who has been in charge of the Children's Society since Sept. 12, shall be given to her father, Emil Crusius, with the understanding that he is not to give the child to her mother under any circumstances.

—Col. Harry W. Michell has decided to resign the Colonelcy of the Fourteenth Regiment on April 18 next. He will have served thirty-six years in the National Guard. It is said that Inspector General Frederick C. McLewee is a candidate for Col. Michell's place.

—Commissioner

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

HALLIDAY OPPOSES BRYAN

DEMOCRATIC LEADER'S VIEWS WRITTEN TO PROF. WHITE.

Free Silver Not the Worst Thing in the Chicago Platform—The Attack on the Supreme Court, with the Implied Threat to Turn It into a Political Machine, Should Force Every Patriot to His Country's Defense.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—S. D. Halliday, the lawyer and Democratic leader, has written the following letter to ex-President White of Cornell University:

"ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1896.

"The Hon. Andrew D. White:

"Some time since you addressed a letter on the issues of the day to a number of your personal friends in the Democratic Party, and you did me the honor to include my name in that list. I did not respond at that time, because I had hopes that some good would come out of the Buffalo Convention. That hope is now gone.

"I believe in the old Roman maxim that 'Whatever one thinks of the republic, let it be written on his forehead,' and I am prepared to give my views and define my position.

"Of course, I do not believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as proposed in the Chicago platform, but that part of the platform is by no means its worst feature.

"One of the best things President Cleveland ever did was to put down the Chicago riot. He was interfered with and opposed at that time by the men who were prominent in the Chicago Convention, and the Chicago platform, in effect, denounces the President for that act, and indirectly, but none the less effectively, encourages rioters. The efforts to strip the courts of our country of one of their principal weapons in preventing disorder and wrong is another step in the same direction.

"But to my mind the worst feature of the whole platform is its attack upon the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States. We all know that men are mortal, and when they are appointed to judicial positions they do not always cease to be partisans. But the policy of our Federal Government has always been to remove the Judges of its courts as far as possible from all partisan influences. They are appointed for life, in order that they may not be in any way accountable to or dependent upon the changes incident to our system of government. But this Chicago platform, indirectly, but undisguisedly, proposes to reorganize and pack the Supreme Court, so that the Judges will be mere tools and puppets of the Bryan Administration, if he is elected, and pledged to carry out some of the political principles of the political platform on which he was nominated. When such an alarming doctrine finds its way into the platform of a great political party, it is time for every patriot to seize his musket and cry 'Halt!' The whole tendency of the Chicago platform is bad, and its adoption by the electors of this country would be a menace to our system of government and a disgrace to the Nation.

"When Li Hung Chang was recently interviewed by the reporters of the New-York press, and was asked what effect the free coinage of silver would have upon China, his only answer was that the United States would never adopt the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Whenever the same question in any other form was pressed upon his attention his universal answer was precisely the same, but with increased emphasis. We are now on a steady and firm monetary basis, and with currency sufficient to transact all the business of this country, and Li Hung Chang could not believe it possible that an intelligent people would change from this to a debased and dishonest and uncertain currency, and suffer all the evil consequences that are inevitably incident to such a change. If within a few weeks when that distinguished Chinese statesman reached his home he should be informed that a majority of the electors in the United States had voted for precisely that thing, the good opinion of this country and its institutions which he now undoubtedly has, would be considerably lessened. The same would probably be equally true of every leading statesman in every other country.

"You will remember that some fourteen years ago a certain element in the Republican Party, by means of a forged telegram got possession of the machinery of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga, and by other means equally as objectionable, deprived Gov. Cornell of the nomination to which, under a fair count of the delegates, he was clearly entitled. The result was that thousands upon thousands of Republicans joined with the Democrats in electing Grover Cleveland, then candidate for Governor, by the phenomenal majority of nearly 200,000, a majority so great that the result was stripped of all appearance of partisanship. These Republicans did not become Democrats. They simply proposed to rebuke the time servers, camp followers, and tricksters who had gotten possession of the Saratoga Convention, and to condemn their dishonest methods.

"Occurrences somewhat similar to these took place in the Chicago Convention. The Tillmans, the Altgelds, and others, who could not at least be considered the best elements in the Democratic Party, by means of unseating delegates that were honestly elected, and otherwise, were enabled to nominate its candidates and to dictate its platform, and we are now asked on the simple plea of regularity to approve of these methods, to advocate principles in which we do not believe, and to support doctrines which were never before made a part of any National Democratic platform.

"I am willing in a humble way to join with Gov. Flower, William C. Whitney, and a host of other true Democrats in opposing the nominees of that convention, its methods, and its platform.

"The defeat of the Republican Party in 1882 by the phenomenal majority of nearly 200,000 in this State worked no permanent injury to that party, but, on the contrary, it was ultimately a benefit. The very next year it polled, on an average, its full normal vote, and its subsequent strength was not in the least impaired by the rebuke which the voters saw fit to administer to the managers of the Saratoga Convention. Democratic opposition to the Chicago platform and nominees will undoubtedly result in immediate, but temporary, defeat; but the Democratic Party, purged by the defeat of the heresies of the Chicago Convention, will next year present a solid and a united front, and this State will then be swung back again into the Democratic column, in which it properly belongs.

"There are more elections coming than the one that is to occur this Fall, and there is more, I hope, in the future of all of us than the simple 'to-morrow.' I believe that the man who stands steadily, firmly, and boldly for what he believes to be right will at least command the respect of his fellow-citizens, and that that party which will do the same thing will pursue a course which in the long run will achieve for itself the greatest amount of success.

"The Democratic Party was defeated and put to rout at Chicago, 'horse, foot, and dragoons,' but its scattered forces have since rallied at Indianapolis, and now propose to renew the fight from there for honest money and Democratic principles. I shall have no quarrel with any of my fellow-Democrats who shall oppose the election of Bryan and Sewall by voting directly for the Electors of McKinley and Hobart, if they so see fit, but I shall cast my vote for the Electors of Palmer and Buckner. They are good Democrats and they stand on a Democratic platform.

"S. D. HALLIDAY."

SCIENTIFIC HORTICULTURE.

The Third Expedition Now Searching for Specimens in Asia.

The third expedition of the American Society for the Promotion of Scientific Horticulture has during a year and a half worked its way from the Island of Formosa to the southern slope of the Himalaya Mountains. It was recently reported from the country north of Hindustan, in the neighborhood of the independent States of Nepaul and Bhotan. These reports state that the party is in good health, and that it has obtained specimens of orchids of great rarity.

The search for orchids is the principal object of the expedition. Besides orchids, however, a number of fruit, ornamental trees, vegetable, flower, and other seeds have been collected which the society proposes to distribute free to any one interested in the subject of horticulture.

The general object of the expedition is to obtain some seeds of the remarkable vegetation of Asia, and then to acclimatize them to the climate of America. Some of the most enthusiastic members of the society expect by grafting to produce a variety of new fruits from the combination of our domestic and the foreign specimens. The party is in charge of Prof. James A. Craddock, M. A., Ph. D., the pomologist of the society. He has four young men with him. The expedition has been exposed to the usual dangers of trans-Asiatic travel; it has had encounters with the natives of the countries through which it has passed, and has braved the fever that lurks in the night air, not to speak of the insect pests.

George C. Asper, the Secretary of the society and organizer of the expedition, lives at 440 West Forty-seventh Street. He is a member of the firm of George C. Aspen & Co., the proprietors of the Mohawk Valley Nurseries, at Schenectady, N. Y., and a similar establishment in California. He is considered an authority on horticulture, being a botanist, pomologist, and entomologist. He is delighted with the evident success of the expedition, which he declares is the most successful of any the society has yet sent out.

There have been two previous expeditions. The first left New-York for Brazil under command of a man named Horton, about three years ago. It proceeded up the States to the Vacuraph River region. After completing an apparently successful trip, it started to return with the various hothouse plants gathered. On nearing the coast, it was found that the orchids, of which there were many priceless varieties in the collection, were perishing. It was decided to abandon them.

The second expedition started the following year. They searched the neighborhood where the orchids had been abandoned the previous year, but not a trace of them could be found. It was decided to return by a different route and proceed further inland. In making the circuit, the party came upon the identical specie of orchid fully fifty miles away. The orchid is an air flower and does not root, and it was supposed that a wind storm carried the plants uninjured the entire distance.

The expedition now in Asia left New-York in March, 1894. It proceeded to Yokohama, Japan, from San Francisco. The work of research was begun in Formosa and continued there for several months. Specimens received from there are of great beauty.

The American Society for the Promotion of Scientific Horticulture was organized fourteen years ago. The officers are Maximilian Durand, President; George C. Asper, Secretary; James Craddock, Pomologist; D. Montgomery Liddell, M. A., Ph. D., entomologist.

GOLD IS STILL WEST BOUND

Sub-Treasury Open After Hours to Receive Yesterday's Arrival.

Men were at work long after banking hours yesterday afternoon carrying gold into the Sub-Treasury. The yellow metal belonged to Lazard Frères, and was part of the cargo of the steamship Columbia, which arrived in port at noon. The consignment to Lazard Frères was invoiced at 9,012,500f. ($1,800,000.) In order to accommodate the banking firm the Sub-Treasury authorities consented to receive the gold after business hours.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. received two consignments of gold by the Columbia, one of £100,000 and the other of £99,600. Muller, Schall & Co. received by the same vessel £50,000.

The Lucania and the St. Louis, which arrived last evening, each brought gold, but how much was not known. A consignment of $500,000 to Speyer & Co. was expected on the St. Louis. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have $500,000 on the steamship Normannia, which left Cherbourg yesterday, and the steamship St. Paul, which sails from Liverpool to-day, will bring about $385,000 in gold.

The demand for currency still continues pressing both for local and out-of-town use. The New-York banks are supplying their correspondents in the South liberally, consequently the shipments of currency directly from the Sub-Treasury are not as large as they were last week. The total Sub-Treasury transfers of currency to out-of-town points yesterday were $30,000. The New-York banks deposited $650,000 in gold in exchange for greenbacks.

The imports of gold since Aug. 1 up to last evening aggregated $26,774,050, exclusive of the yellow metal on the Lucania and the St. Louis.

The steamship New-York, which sails for Europe to-day, will take out 458,000 ounces of silver, shipped by the following firms: Handy & Harman, 150,000 ounces; M. Guggenheim's Sons, 120,000 ounces; J. & W. Seligman & Co., 120,000 ounces; Muller, Schall & Co., 25,000 ounces; Fuller & Wilson, 25,000 ounces, and Lewisohn Brothers, 18,000 ounces.

Eliphalet Stratton Dead.

Eliphalet Stratton died at the Breezehurst Terrace Asylum for the Insane at Whitestone, L. I., last Monday. He had been confined in that place for several months suffering with acute mania. His body was taken to the residence of his son, 241 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, and was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Mr. Stratton was eighty-six years old, and was reputed to be worth $200,000. He surprised his friends and family about five years ago by marrying his housekeeper, and later was accused of attempting to starve his young wife, whom he locked up in a room. He was arrested, but was discharged.

Last February he was declared incapable of managing his affairs, and Justice Osborne of the Supreme Court appointed the Hamilton Trust Company a committee of his estate. Mrs. Stratton is living at 67 Greene Avenue.

Returned from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, from Hamburg, Southhampton, and Cherbourg, were Dr. C. R. Holmes and wife, who were met at the lightship by Mr. Fleischmann's steam yacht the Hiawatha, Judge John W. Corcoran, Dr. John T. Kennedy, Willam Steinway, W. R. H. Trowbridge, Charles A. De Courcey, and the Rev. Thomas C. Hall.

On the steamship Prussia, from Hamburg, were Profs. F. B. Rice and W. G. Stoughton.

BIDS FOR TORPEDO BOATS

MANY COAST FIRMS OFFER TO BUILD THEM AT LOW PRICES.

No Returns from Companies on Inland Waters—Specifications Called for the Construction of 30, 22 1-2, and 20 Knot Vessels—Only Two of the Highest Speed Can Be Obtained with the Appropriation—Awards Will Soon Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The reception of proposals for the torpedo boats authorized by the last session of Congress attracted an unusual crowd of boat builders from both coasts of the United States, including many who had not hitherto taken an interest in Government work. The fact that the three thirty-knot boats were to be upon builders' own plans, and that the smaller boats were to be of two classes, one of twenty-two and one-half knots and the other of twenty knots, for both of which original designs were permitted, added to the uncertainties of the bidding.

Among those present, in addition to the naval officers attached to the department bureaus, were George Lawley of Boston, builder of the Queens Cup defenders; Wolff & Zwicker of Portland, Oregon; Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I.; Lewis Nixon of Elizabeth, N. J.; Gen. T. W. Hyde of Bath, Me.; W. T. Maltster of Baltimore, Waterman of Providence, R. I.; John Dialogue of Camden, N. J., and Henry T. Scott of San Francisco.

No representatives of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and the Gulf of Mexico, which Congress provided might have a boat each, were in attendance. The bids were opened by Assistant Judge Advocate Gen. Lanchheimer, in the presence of Acting Secretary McAdoo, Engineer in Chief Melville, Chief Constructor Hichborn, and Judge Advocate Gen. Lemly.

The bids for the thirty-knot boats:

The Union Iron Works, San Francisco, one at $227,500.

The Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., two at $194,000 each, and three at $189,000 each, and another proposition for two at $235,000 each.

The Herreshoff Company, one at $218,000, and three at $206,000 each.

John H. Dialogue & Son of Camden, N. J., one at $260,000, or two at $255,000 each.

The Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore offered one, two, or three twenty-knot boats for $49,000 each, on the department's plans, and on their own design for the same rate of speed at $45,000 each. The same company asked $79,000 for twenty-two-and-a-half-knot vessels.

Moran Brothers & Co. of Seattle, Washington, bid $59,640 for one twenty-knot boat and $56,928 each for three of them. They offered to take three of the twenty-two-and-a-half-raters at $94,255 each.

The Bath Company bid $80,000 each for three of the twenty-two-and-a-half boats, and $123,000 each for three special twenty-five-knot vessels. All the Bath bids were accompanied by a proposition to use bronze in the construction of the vessels for a slight increase.

The Herreshoff Company offered three of the twenty-knot boats for $37,500 each, or one for $40,000, and they also had bids for the twenty-two-and-a-half-knot vessels as low as $80,000 each. Their twenty-two-and-a-half-knot design, the exact duplicate of the Cushing, was offered for $92,500 each, and, with certain modifications, for $78,500 each.

Wolff & Zwicker of Portland, Oregon, wanted to make three twenty-knot boats at $45,000 each, and twenty-two-and-a-half-knot boats for $75,100 each.

The Providence Steam Engine Company of Rhode Island bid $51,600 each for two of the department's twenty-knot plans and $48,650 each for three of them.

Lewis Nixon of Elizabeth, N. J., had his own design for the little boats, and asked $69,000 for one or $68,000 each for two.

The Charles Hillman Ship and Engine Company of Philadelphia asked $48,000 each for two of the department's plans, and for the same John Dialogue asked $68,500 each.

George Lawley & Son of South Boston submitted their own designs for the twenty-knot boats, asking $54,835 for each if three were awarded them, or $61,500 for one. They offered 22½ knots as low as $78,800 each for three or $88,500 for one.

There was an irregular bid from Alexandria, Va., for an electric boat to run 35 knots, for which $530,000 was asked.

Many of the companies made combination proposals for two of one class and one of another, and some bidders furnished various designs, which will have to be carefully examined by the bureau engineers before any award is made. It was remarkable that no bids were received except from coast builders, and that so few companies competed. It is stated that the bids are in the main very reasonable, and while not more than two of the thirty-knot vessels can be built under the appropriation, the result gives considerable satisfaction.

CHANGES IN ARMY STATIONS.

Four Regiments of Infantry and Two of Artillery Moved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Lamont to-day issued a long-expected order, changing the stations of some of the regiments of the army, as follows:

In the infantry the Fifteenth will relieve the Twenty-fourth; the Twenty-fourth relieves the Sixteenth; the Sixteenth relieves the Fourth, and the Fourth relieves the Fifteenth.

The Third Artillery exchanges with the Fifth Artillery.

The stations of these regiments are as follows:

Infantry—Fifteenth, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; the Twenty-fourth at Forts Bayard, N. M., and Huachuca, Arizona; the Sixteenth at Fort Douglas, Utah; the Fourth at Fort Sherman, Idaho; Boise Barracks, and Fort Spokane, Washington.

Artillery—One battery of the Fifth Artillery is at Fort Monroe, Va., and the others at San Francisco Harbor, while the Third Artillery's batteries are distributed at stations in Florida, Louisiana, and one at Fort Monroe.

MR. HOBART'S HAT SMASHED.

Electric Globe Makes a Red Mark Across His Forehead.

PATERSON, Sept. 18.—Vice Presidential candidate Garret A. Hobart crossed Market Street to-day on his way from his office to the Erie Railroad station.

An employe of the electric light company lowered a large arc light to renew the carbon just as Mr. Hobart stepped into the street. The globe struck him on the head, smashing his derby hat and leaving a red mark across his forehead.

Without waiting for explanations or apologies the candidate hurried in the direction of the station. He was not badly hurt.

Accused of Letting a Prisoner Go.

WEST POINT, Sept. 18.—Sergt. Turner was suspended from duty and arrested to-day. He is accused of letting Private Ira Trival, under court-martial for stealing, escape. Trival was found hiding behind a ledge of rocks, his thumb broken.

SHERIFF'S JURORS DROPPED.

The Unpleasantness at the Third Panel's Dinner Recalled.

Peter F. Meyer, the real estate auctioneer, who has been for a number of years foreman of the Third Panel of the Sheriff's Jury, has been discharged by Sheriff Tamsen. He had been unanimously re-elected foreman by the members each succeeding year, and the only way for the Sheriff to depose him was to strike his name from the panel. It is said that several members of the committee which had charge of the last dinner of the Third Panel have also been dropped.

This action of the Sheriff is said to be the outcome of a little unpleasantness at the last dinner. The expense of the dinner is paid from the fees of the Sheriff's juries, which are allowed to accumulate. It has been customary for each panel to send the Sheriff three tickets for the dinner. Five tickets were asked for by the Sheriff for the Third Panel dinner, and Mr. Meyer, who was the Chairman of the committee, furnished them. There was, however, some blunder about the tickets, and this gave rise to an unpleasant episode at the dinner, when some persons who had been invited by the Sheriff were compelled to vacate seats they had taken at the table.

Ill feeling may have been increased by the manner in which Mr. Meyer treated a circular sent him by the Sheriff's newspaper advertising agency, asking for patronage. Mr. Meyer told the Sheriff that he preferred to do his advertising business directly with the newspapers.

The first intimation of the action taken against him was received by Mr. Meyer in a notice directing him to show cause why he should not be required to do regular jury duty. Members of the Sheriff's juries are exempt from service on petty juries.

Julius Well, Joshua W. Davis, D. Phoenix Ingraham, and Benjamin T. Rhodes, all members of the Third Panel, have received similar notices. Mr. Meyer said yesterday that in his recollection no Sheriff had dropped members of the Sheriff's jury in such a summary manner, and that the action was doubtless due to the unpleasantness about the tickets for the last dinner of the panel.

Sheriff Tamsen was not in town yesterday, but an attaché of the office said the Sheriff intended to reorganize the Sheriff's jury.

"That is the privilege of the Sheriff," said this attaché, "and no one can question his right. Some of the people who have served for years on the Sheriff's jury think they hold a life lease to the exclusion of everybody else. We have a list here of over 300 solid business men who are anxious to be appointed on the Sheriff's jury because the duty is light and it relieves them from the more irksome duty of serving on petty juries in the criminal courts. Now, Mr. Meyer has had the privilege for a number of years, and the Sheriff proposes to give somebody else a chance."

MURRAY HILL'S RECEIVERS.

Application to Have Assets Turned Over to Those First Appointed.

A motion was made before Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for an order directing Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department to turn over the assets of the Murray Hill Bank to Spencer Trask and Miles M. O'Brien, who were appointed receivers by Justice Pryor in a proceeding for a voluntary dissolution begun by the bank's Directors after Superintendent Kilburn had shut its doors and taken charge.

Samuel Untermyer, in presenting his application for the order, severely criticised the action of Bank Superintendent Kilburn and the Attorney General in making application for the appointment of receivers to Justice Dickey on the points upon which they had been defeated before Justice Pryor. He said the bank had been closed for more than two weeks, and, as the Superintendent had made no application for receivers, the Directors were obliged to act, for their own interests. And, notwithstanding the fact, he continued, that the receivers appointed by Justice Pryor had qualified two weeks ago, Superintendent Kilburn delayed turning over the bank's assets to them on various pretexts, but when Justice Dickey appointed Messrs. Odell and Hobbs on Thursday, possession of the bank's cash and accounts was given to them on the very day of their appointment. The motion before the court, Mr. Untermyer declared, would be followed by an action to punish Superintendent Kilburn for contempt of court.

Deputy Attorney General Kisselburgh, on behalf of the State, contended that, as the Bank Superintendent had already turned over the bank's property to the receivers appointed by Justice Dickey, the only remedy for the Directors was against the receivers now in charge. He also urged that, as the Attorney General had appealed from Justice Pryor's order, all proceedings to enforce that order were stayed until the appeal should be decided.

Justice Truax reserved decision. He said the principal point to decide was whether the appeal operated as a stay.

"If Justice Pryor had the right to make the order he did," he said, "Justice Dickey had no more right to interfere with that order than I have to interfere with Justice Dickey's order, and I am going to help Justice Pryor's order all I can."

JONES RELEASED ON BAIL.

The Young Sailor at Liberty After Three Months' Detention.

After having been detained in the Rockland County Jail about three months, George L. Jones was yesterday released on $1,000 bail. Jones was held with two other men as witnesses in the case of Martin Alskne, who is accused of the murder of Mate George Mosher of the American ship Tacoma, on April 2, 1896. The alleged murderer and the three witnesses were brought to this port. After several hearings before Commissioner Shields, the witnesses were placed in jail, to await the trial of Alskne, which, it is expected, will be held next month.

Jones's case has aroused considerable interest. He was not much more than a boy when he ran away from his home in Oakland, Cal., in December, 1895, and shipped on board the Tacoma, and when his mother heard of his plight she at once took steps toward securing her son's release on bail. The order for his release was issued by Commissioner Alexander yesterday. Jones was a healthy young fellow when he arrived in New-York, but his confinement in jail has told on him perceptibly.

Commissioner Ford's Funeral.

Fire Commissioner Austin E. Ford, who died Thursday in his home, Marion Avenue and William Street, Fordham, will be buried in St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester, Monday at noon. A solemn high mass of requiem will be sung in the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Webster Avenue, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. A detachment of 100 firemen under Chief Bonner will be present at the mass, and a guard of honor and eight pall bearers chosen from the Fire Department will escort the body from the church to the cemetery.

For Up-Town Congregationalists.

The movement to start a new Congregational Church up town, which was begun at the time of the resignation of the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., from the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle, has taken shape in the Manhattan Congregational Church, the opening services of which are to be Sunday, Sept. 27, in the new hall at Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard. The hall was built for social purposes, but is admirably adapted for public worship.

KEEPING GERMS FROM MILK

HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S THOROUGH TEST OF COWS.

Census of the City's Milk Producers Almost Complete—How Tuberculosis Is Discovered—Diseased Animals Killed—Brass Tags for Beasts Examined—Sanitary Inspection of the Cows' Stables Is a Feature of the Work.

The Health Department, in its efforts to secure pure milk for this city, has taken a census of the milch cows within the city limits, and an inspection of the animals and their suroundings from a sanitary point of view is now in progress. The particular object of the inspection and examination was the detection and destruction of animals suffering from tuberculosis.

So much progress has been made in the examination that President Wilson of the Health Department yesterday sent to the Mayor a report of the work done to date. In this letter Mr. Wilson says:

"The inspection was commenced July 31, and its special object is to ascertain whether the cows are afflicted with any disease, and especially whether they are tuberculous, together with the condition of the premises where they are kept and the quality of their food and water supply.

"It has been ascertained that in the city below the Harlem River there are 116 places where cows are kept, and that the number of cows is 343, and that in the annexed district below the Bronx River there are 1,310 cows kept in 370 different places. The census of cows in the lately annexed district beyond the Bronx River is not entirely complete, but the number is estimated at 2,200.

"In this inspection the 'tuberculin test' has been used in each case to ascertain the presence of tuberculosis. The number of cows already examined with the tuberculin test is 153, in twenty different localities, and twenty-eight tuberculous cows have been found and have been killed by and with the consent of the owner. In every case the autopsy has confirmed the diagnosis made with the tuberculin test. The 28 cows afflicted with this disease were found in one herd of 35 which furnished milk daily to 178 families, thereby endangering the health of a large number of persons.

"It is the intention of the Board of Health to examine all the cows within the city limits as soon as possible, as more than 20,000 persons receive their regular milk supply from this source. The examination will extend to the stables where cows are kept, for the purpose of securing proper sanitary conditions, and when tuberculous cows are found and destroyed, the cleaning and disinfecting of the premises will be required. Instructions will also be furnished to those interested as to the sanitary conditions the Board of Health deems advisable and the means and methods of securing the desired results.

"The importance to the public health of this work cannot be questioned, and its progress will be reported to you from time to time until it is completed."

There is no appropriation at the disposal of the Health Department for this work, but the regular Sanitary Inspectors were utilized. President Wilson, in the report, says:

"The regulations adopted and enforced by the department to insure a pure milk supply to our citizens have been brought during the past eighteen months to what is almost a maximum degree of efficiency, as far as adulteration is concerned. The next important step was to prevent the sale and use of milk from diseased animals, and this, of course, could be done only to a limited extent, the greater part of our milk supply came from localities over which this department had no jurisdiction."

The inspectors detailed for this work have located 3,800 milch cows, and the system employed in the examination and inspection, according to the report, was as follows:

"A sanitary inspection of the premises is first made, with the view of deciding whether the conditions and surroundings are suitable for the care and maintenance of the cows in question; if the water supply is of good quality, more especially if well water is used, in which case a sample is taken and an analysis made to determine the fact; if the handling and care of the milk is satisfactory, if the utensils, &c., used in milking are well cared for, and, in general, if the business is conducted in a sanitary manner.

"This having been done, the next step is to tag each cow with the tag of the department. This is fastened to the right ear at a point where it is least liable to be rubbed off by the cow. At the same time there is posted in the stable a notice with rules for the disposition and care of cows.'

The tuberculin test was applied to each cow, and those that were suspected of being diseased were killed, with the consent of the owner. The Board of Health has no explicit power to dstroy these animals without such consent, but in all cases the owner gave his consent under a promise of all proper aid from the department in securing reimbursement for the loss of the animals killed. After the cows suspected of being diseased were killed autopsies were made, and in every case the diagnosis was found to be correct.

ONE MAN TO RULE POLICE.

Commissioners Themselves See the Remedy for Their Squabbles.

The dead-lock in the Police Board over the appointment of Inspectors has revived the agitation for a single-headed commission.

"The delay in appointing these Inspectors," said Commissioner Grant yesterday, "also retards promotions in other ranks. Five Inspectors, a Deputy Chief, half a dozen Captains, and several Sergeants are to be made, but the controversies among the Commissioners make it impossible to say when.

"Nothing, as I see, can be done until the Legislature meets. Then I shall certainly urge a radical change in the commission's formation. No four men can, as a board, possibly agree on anything. In my opinion a single-headed commission should be appointed, the sooner the better."

"Even before I became a member of the board," said Commissioner Andrews, "I went on record as favoring the single-head commission. My experience since appointment convinces me that it is the only businesslike way of conducting the department."

President Roosevelt said that never more than now had he favored the single-head commission.

"I can," said he, "imagine no valid argument against it."

Miss Alida Chanler Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Alida Chanler, daughter of the late John Winthrop Chanler, to C. Temple Emmet of New-Rochelle is announced.

Miss Chanler resides at 59 West Thirty-sixth Street. She is an orphan and a great-granddaughter of the original John Jacob Astor. She has three brothers—W. Astor Chanler, John Armstrong Chanler, and Winthrop Chanler.

The bridegroom is the brother of Mrs. Arthur Sherwood of Neptune Island, New-Rochelle. He is a lawyer, at present practicing at New-Rochelle. Miss Chanler is said to be at Barrytown, N. Y., where the wedding is expected to occur.

TO PUT HOUSES BELOW LEVEL.

Opportunity for Protest Against Raising Elm Street Grade.

The Board of Street Opening considered yesterday the proposition of a change of grade of Elm Street, from Worth to Duane Street, advocated by the Rapid Transit Commission. The engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission wants the change made so that his scheme of tunneling Elm Street for a four-track road may be possible.

The street has a sharp declivity north from Duane Street and south from Worth Street of 7 feet to the block, Pearl Street being at the bottom of the declivity. The rapid-transit idea is not feasible at the present grade of the street at that point, as there would not be enough space from the top of the tunnel to the roadbed to make either the roadway or the tunnel ceiling safe.

Engineer Webster of the Public Works Department wants the grade raised between Worth and Duane Streets so that the street will be level between those two points, but, as a compromise, in the event of too strong a protest, he would be willing to accept a 2 per cent. grade—it is now 7 per cent. His first proposition means that Pearl Street would be raised 7 feet, and on each side the hollow would have to be filled in, leaving the houses of the neighborhood away below the street, and the corner houses on Pearl and Elm Streets 7 feet below the level. The Edison Building on Pearl Street would be the most affected.

As the proposition to widen Elm Street is in progress, Mr. Webster argued that this would be a good time to change the grade, the damages for the improvement to be paid either out of the Elm Street widening damage fund or by the Rapid Transit Commission. To fill up the hole would cost, the engineer thought, about $60,000.

Public Works Commissioner Collis urged that a public hearing be given the property owners next Friday, and in this the Mayor coincided.

END OF ROSE HILL MANOR.

As the Ancient House Is About to Fall It Will Be Destroyed.

The Rose Hill manor house, that is reputed to be nearly 200 years old, is to be torn down.

It stands in the Fordham College campus. The timbers are decayed so badly that the dwelling is in danger of collapsing. Repairs have been made often in efforts to preserve it.

The building is called "Washington's Headquarters," the General having occupied it for a short period.

The residence was occupied at various times by members of several Westchester families of note. One tenant of Rose Hill was John De Lancey, a relative of Col. James De Lancey of the Royal Refugees, or "Cowboys," and at the time that Washington is said to have stopped there it was occupied by a daughter of Gen. Lord Stirling of the British Army.

Father Campbell, the President of the college, regrets that the removal of the building is necessary. It has always been much prized for its historical associations and antiquity.

The old house was used as a residence by the owners or tenants of Rose Hill estate until 1838, when a new structure of stone was erected a short distance away. A year later Archbishop Hughes bought the property and established the college. The old house became a home for the professors. The newer building became the main part of the institution, and now contains the main entrance and the reception room. Later the old building became the college infirmary, and was used as such until 1891, when several new buildings were erected. Other quarters were found for the infirmary, and the old frame house was turned to less dignified uses.

It has lately been found so unsafe that the few workmen who slept in it were transferred to safer quarters, and preparations have been made to destroy the old house.

WANTS A LAW FOR VAGABONDS.

Capt. O'Brien's Plan for Freeing the City of Crooks.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau will request the Police Board to use its influence to have a law passed by the next Legislature similar to the vagabond law in force in the State of Massachusetts. Under this statute a person known to be a pickpocket, thief, or burglar, having no visible or lawful means of support, when found prowling around any steamboat landing, railroad station, banking institution, broker's office, place of public amusement, auction room, store, shop, crowded thoroughfare, car, or omnibus, or at any public gathering or assembly, is deemed a vagabond, and is punished by imprisonment in the House of Correction for not less than four nor more than twelve months.

Capt. O'Brien said yesterday that with such a law in force it would be an easy matter to keep the city free from crooks. As it is now, when a well-known crook is arrested on suspicion he is discharged for lack of evidence of any specific crime against him.

BLISS SNAPPED ONLY ONCE.

Mrs. Fleming's Stepfather Purged of Contempt of Court.

The examination in supplementary proceedings of the stepfather of Mary Alice Fleming, Henry H. Bliss, of whom James O. Maynard is trying to collect a judgment for $243.03, was resumed in the City Court yesterday. Mr. Bliss was recently declared in contempt of court for resenting questions of counsel, and was ordered to pay $10 costs and submit to a re-examination.

Bliss entered court yesterday with the evident intention of keeping cool under the hottest fire, but he flared up when asked what had become of the property of his deceased wife.

"I don't know," he snapped.

The examination discovered no property to satisfy Mr. Maynard's judgment, but it purged Bliss of contempt. The $10 costs are still to be collected.

Property Owners to Protest.

Property owners are preparing to make a strong protest at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Tuesday, to an ordinance relating to the erection of booths and stands on sidewalks. The terms of the ordinance make it possible for the Aldermen to grant permits for stands without securing the consent of the property owners in front of whose premises the stands are to be placed.

Mayor Strong returned the ordinance to the board with the suggestion that a clause be embodied making the property owners' consent necessary. It is thought that the Aldermen will not adopt the suggestion, but will try to pass the measure over the Mayor's veto. Hence all property owners interested are called upon in a circular letter either to appear in person at the next meeting of the Aldermen or to sign a protest which can be presented at that time.

May Walk in Brooklyn's Healing Dew.

Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff has granted permission to the members of the Flatbush Knelpp Cure Association to walk in the dew on the grass in Prospect Park in the mornings from 5 to 7 o'clock. He gives warning that he will not be responsible for injuries that may be caused by broken glass or tacks.

The Commissioner is to be invited to take part in the first walk on the grass.

CREDITORS LOOK FOR GROSS

HIS BUSINESS IS TRANSFERRED AND HE IS ABSENT.

Attachment Issued and Nothing Found on Which to Levy—He Was Concerned in Much-Talked-Of Deals of Valentine, the Shaker—Report that Gross Had $30,000 When He Disappeared—Gave a Bill of Sale for Diamonds.

An attachment was issued yesterday against Theodore C. Gross, importer of wines and beer at 73 West Houston Street, for $5,000 in favor of the Union Brewing Company of Rochester, $4,000 of which is for beer and $1,000 for a check which he gave on the Union Square Bank, dated Sept. 15, which was presented Sept. 17 and was not paid.

Creditors have been looking for Mr. Gross for several days, and it is said he has not been at his place of business since last Tuesday.

The Sheriff could not levy on anything at the store, as everything is covered by bills of sale or chattel mortgages. Gross has given them to the Tradesmen's Bank for $12,000, Columbia Bank for $1,250, Alice Gross for $3,000, and Hamann & Koch for $1.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch, representing the Tradesmen's Bank, were asked about the matter, and they said that Mr. Gross had executed a bill of sale of wines and liquors, all of which are in bond, to the bank, subject to a mortgage of $3,000 in favor of Mrs. Gross. He also gave a mortgage on the Florence apartment house, at Second Avenue and First Street, to a trustee to secure the bank, and to secure also the Union Square Bank, the Bowery Bank, and the Standard National Bank. The mortgage is subject to prior incumbrances of $140,000.

It is currently reported that Mr. Gross had $30,000, which he received recently. It is stated that he borrowed $12,000 on warehouse receipts for malt which he had purchased by giving notes in payment, that he received $6,000 September rents for the Otis Realty Company, of which he was Treasurer; that in the last sixty days he has received $17,500 as a building loan on 342 and 344 West Fifty-sixth Street, which is in process of construction, and has paid out only $7,000 on that account.

It is said that on Sept. 14 he had a certified check for $7,000 on the Standard Bank which he was trying to get cashed. He bought some diamonds from Hamann & Koch, Maiden Lane jewelers, for $640, and the only way they could get paid was by taking a bill of sale of the fixtures at 73 West Houston Street. He is reported to have sold the saloon at 73 West Houston Street, in the same building with his wine business, for $400 cash. Mr. Gross is also reported to have assigned accounts for $5,000 and wines worth $7,000 to a friend.

Bradstreet's took away his rating ten weeks ago, and since then numerous inquiries have poured in from persons in this and various other cities regarding his affairs. He has been in the wine and beer business since May, 1895, and claimed to be sole agent for the Union Brewing Company of Rochester and the Taylor Brewing and Malting Company of Albany, and Treasurer of the Worcester Brewing Company of Worcester, Mass. Four carloads of malt arrived from the West in this city Thursday, consigned to Mr. Gross, and, it is said, were immediately removed to an old canalboat at the foot of West Thirty-third Street and towed away.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained an attachment yesterday against Gross for $4,014, in favor of the Tradesmen's National Bank, on the ground that he had departed from the State or had disposed of his property.

Mr. Gross was connected in real estate operations with Robert Valentine of the New-Lebanon Shakers, who, through Gross and others, recently bought leases of valuable property in this city in the name of the Shakers, thereby causing trouble in his community and a great deal of talk on the part of the public.

Kurzman & Frankenheimer obtained an attachment yesterday against Mr. Valentine for $1,819, for meat sold to him by P. Gomprecht's Sons since Jan. 1. Deputy Sheriff Laub has had several small executions against Mr. Valentine, but the latter claimed he had transferred leases of property in this city which he held several weeks ago. The leases were assigned to the Otis Realty Company.

MRS. BOOTH ON THE ENGINE

On the Way to California She Remembered Sing Sing Prisoners.

Mrs. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, accompanied by her secretary, Capt. Macomber, left this city yesterday afternoon for an absence of five or six weeks, during which she will start the Volunteers' campaign along the Pacific coast.

The start westward was made from the Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock, when Mrs. Booth stepped on board the engine of the train. President Chauncey M. Depew of the New-York

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

FRIDAY—P. M.

Indications appear of better money market conditions. To-day for the first time funds on long time could be had at fair rates. One of the great trust companies of Wall Street came into the market with offerings on a big scale at nine months and a year at 6 per cent. Experienced observers in the financial world see special significance in this movement—remembering that in the tight times of 1893 it was this same millionaire institution that came to the front, and, by free offerings, relieved pressing stringency, and so helped along business improvement.

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It has generally been conceded on all sides that the gravity of current money market conditions has been the chief obstacle to the betterment not only of the stock market, but of general trade as well. In Wall Street, it has been dominating largely because of the fact that commission brokers, unable to rely upon steady loan rates, have naturally declined to advise customers to buy stocks. The apparent approach of the better conditions in this regard is likely, therefore, to be quickly influential. Similarly tonic is the effect on those nervous people who for some time past have been quietly hoarding gold.

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Not only in New-York City but in the country generally it is probable that we shall soon have responsiveness to the better conditions which an easier loan market will provide. Indeed, it was learned to-day that the out-of-town scare is so far subsided that leading banks in cities like Albany and Hartford were coming forward again as freer lenders. This is interesting, in view of the fact that bank authorities estimate that such hoarding of gold as has been under way has relatively been considerably larger outside of New-York than inside.

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The prospect of further gold imports on a large scale more and more impresses the investing and speculative world. It is now generally conceded that the import figures are likely to mount much higher before stopping.

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Still, of course, the millennium has not yet arrived, however materially conditions may be improved. To-day's stock market made it plain that most of the talent on the Stock Exchange is resolved to fight the rise in quotations. The room traders of the Exchange are almost wholly on the bear side, and more or less confident because they believe they have co-operation from a group of millionaire operators who are supposed to have gone short extensively about a week ago. Present prices are against them. During the first three days of this week they succeeded by the exercise of most aggressive tactics in working the market off two or three points, only to see it more than recover its whole decline through the transactions of a single hour. This sort of thing is hardly a purveyor of joy to bear souls.

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Sugar Trust, Manhattan, Burlington, and St. Paul were to-day again conspicuous features. All scored further advances, though on realizing sales at the close of business the best figures were not maintained. A poor bank statement was predicted for to-morrow, and the prediction exerted some influence, perhaps, though everybody understood that any such forecast is the merest guesswork.

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Net changes in stocks for the day of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Den. & R. G. pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	2	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅜	Mexican Central	1¼
Am. Tobacco	¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex pf.	½
Bay State Gas	1⅜	N. J. Central	½
Canada Southern	¾	Or. Sh. Line & U. N., all in. paid	¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Pullman Car	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	¾	U. S. Cordage gtd.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Consolidated Gas	2		

DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Tol.	2	Manhattan	½
Illinois Central	⅞	Tennessee Coal	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

ADVANCED.

Canada Southern 2d.	1	Iron Mount. 5s.	1
Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	1	Keokuk & D. M. 1st	1½
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	1½
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1½	Southern Ry. 5s.	1
H. & St. J., con.	1		

DECLINED.

Peo. & East. 1st. 3 | T. C. & I. 1st, T. D. 3½

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 3@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

The time money market was nominal at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were 7@9 per cent. for choice names.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $79,227,575; balances, $4,618,945; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $504,588.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and fairly steady. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84½@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.10 discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight—10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular, but generally higher on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅝, to 8⅛; Erie, ⅝, to 13⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 12. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 91¼; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 59⅝; New-York Central, ⅛, to 95, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 42⅛. Erie first preferred sold at 29½ and St. Paul at 72⅝. British consols advanced ⅛, to 109⅞, for money, and ⅛, to 110, for the account. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, £329,000. Paris—Rentes, 102f. 5c. Exchange on London, 25f. 18½c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,740,723, against $1,871,140 last week and $2,829,938 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,862,002, against $2,271,450 last week and $2,932,958 in the same week of last year.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, and coupon; the 4s, 1925, registered, and the 5s, coupon, advanced ½, and the 4s, 1925, coupon, and the 5s, registered, ¼. The sales were $15,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 115; $1,000 5s, coupon, at 110½; $10,000 do, at 110⅝, seller 6 flat; $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106¼, and $20,000 do, coupon, at 107¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92	
4s, r., 1907	106	106½
4s, c., 1907	107½	108½
4s, r., 1925	115¼	115⅝
4s, c., 1925	115¼	115⅝
5s, r., 1904	110¼	111
5s, c., 1904	110½	111
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

However much Wall Street may pin its faith to improving commercial and financial conditions, it is conceded that no material and lasting betterment will come without a corresponding improved feeling among the public generally, and yesterday a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES canvassed prominent bankers and brokers who, having important out-of-town connections, possess special opportunities to feel the pulse of the country at large.

"How do you find public sentiment as reflected among outside investors?" they were asked.

The firms whose opinions were sought have branch houses of their own in Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, New-Haven, Providence, Springfield, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and other similarly representative cities. Following are the replies:

P. J. Goodhart & Co.—Attention is awakening to the fact of the large balance of trade in favor of this country that is bringing about the large influx of gold. With the influx of gold and the voicing of public sentiment in the Vermont and Maine elections there has been an evident return of public confidence. Our financial institutions have been gaining deposits, and in turn are offering long-time loans. The result of this has been a disposition toward investment and speculation which was entirely absent thirty days ago. While the inclination to discount a full return of confidence is hesitating, the tendency in that direction, however, is unmistakable.

Prince & Whitely—There has been a slight increase in outside investment and speculation, but it has amounted to very little. The small speculators are deterred from going into the market because of the tightness of money. Besides this, they have not yet entirely recovered from their recent scare. All fear as to the future seems to have disappeared, but there is a hesitation about speculating on margins. But the sentiment is entirely bullish. The only bears are the men in the room who make a business of it—the men who showed themselves a few days ago, but who have disappeared since then. However, this bullish feeling is hardly likely to show itself in any substantial manner until after the election.

Alfred de Cordova & Co.—What little gain there has been in outside speculation has fallen off again. Most of the sentiment is to wait. People are hopeful for the future and believe in higher prices, but they are unwilling to move at the present time, when there is uncertainty hovering about. What speculating there is from outsiders is mostly of the scalping kind, buying on the decline, and selling again on the slightest rally.

Dominick & Dickerman—We have found some little increase in speculation in the last two or three weeks, but we do not think the improvement is permanent. It is likely to drop off on any bad news. In fact we do not expect any very great revival in speculative interest until after the election. We find outside speculators about evenly divided in sentiment. We have just as many selling as we have buying. The belief in another drop in prices does not seem to be wholly confined to the professional traders. People seem to be of the opinion that ultimately prices will be higher, but a great many expect to see lower ones first.

Dick Brothers & Co.—The feeling is hopeful and there has been some little increase in speculation from out of town. Money is so tight that there is no speculation from outsiders to speak of. The bullish sentiment all comes from the non-professional element. The room is very skeptical. We find maney people who think prices will jump after the election, but who expect lower ones before that time. They are waiting for these lower ones before they buy. But we do not think there will be any material gain in speculation until the atmosphere is cleared of politics.

McIntyre & Wardwell—We have found no increase in speculation. Sentiment is generally hopeful, and there seems to be a good deal of disposition to trade. But there is no money. General business, for the last year, has not been good, and profits have not been large enough or easy enough to induce people to take risks in the stock market. What outside business there is is all on the bull side, but, as a rule, the great horde of small speculators are waiting for further developments in the money market and in the political situation.

Theodore W. Myers & Co.—People are hopeful, but prepared to go slow. We have had some slight increase in speculation in the past few weeks, but it has been nothing to speak of. The financial stringency and the general hesitation in business circles are causing speculators to watch and wait. Money is not easy to get. That is what makes the outside interest so small.

Douglas & Jones—We have felt no increase in speculation, and we do not expect any until the election is over. The money stringency effectually bars the way to any increase by keeping funds away from people who would otherwise be disposed to trade. Brokers also have difficulty in getting money, and this necessitates a cutting in their margin business. The outside element, while very small, is all bullish, and this same feeling prevails among the people who are inactive at present, but who are waiting for political disturbances to disappear.

Charles Head & Co.—We find generally hopeful sentiment among non-professional speculators. There is considerable increase in inquiry for securities, both for investment and speculation, which shows a disposition, at any rate. But there is very little speculating on margins because just at present brokers are not taking very much new business of that kind. On account of this, speculation will not increase materially until there is relief in the money market. Outside of the professional traders, there is general belief in higher prices and profits on the long side of the market.

Price, McCormick & Co.—While the feeling throughout the country is evidently one of greater confidence in the future, it has not yet begun to find expression in any exceptional expansion of speculation, but there is an obvious disposition on the part of the business world to consider new enterprises with a view to taking them up if the hoped-for election of Mr. McKinley should justify doing so. The fact is, everything is dependent upon the election and an overwhelming rebuke to the attack upon National honor and credit that Mr. Bryan seems to be making in his campaign. The feeling is growing that there is no doubt of Bryan's defeat, and consequently there is a growing disposition on the part of merchants and business men, and speculators, too, to look out for opportunities of making money. Some two weeks ago there was an obvious disposition on the part of people, especially in the larger Western cities, to hoard gold, but the demand created as a result of their apprehensions has been supplied, and we know of several instances where the gold so hoarded, having been bought at a premium, is now being deposited in bank at its current value. Aside from the loss of the premium these overapprehensive people have experienced, as a result of their alarm, they are and have been losing interest on the money so hoarded. The volume of such accumulations, we think, is much larger, especially in the Western cities, than most people appreciate, and this money must soon come upon the market for investment with the result of increasing the demand for such investments. The distributing trade throughout the country in all branches, dry goods, groceries, hardware, and everything else, is exceptionally bare of supplies. Both wholesalers and retailers have pursued the policy of buying from hand to mouth for nearly four months past. With greater confidence they are commencing to buy goods in larger quantities; industrial establishments are starting up, and the movement of the crops in the South and West is putting money in circulation, which is already commencing to find its way into speculative channels.

THE GOLD IMPORT TIDE.

Woerishoffer & Co. telegraphed out-of-town customers last night as follows:

"Some time since we estimated the gold movement would reach at least $25,000,000. Including the arrivals to-day, already reported, the amount now aggregates $26,000,000. There is at least $5,000,000 additional reported as engaged, and the weakness of foreign exchange leaves the door open for the movement to continue for some time. Without political disturbance abroad or some unexpected disaster to change the financial situation, we should not be surprised to see $20,000,000 more gold imported in the near future."

A FEW CHICAGO TEARS.

Chicago, pleading the baby act, does nothing to alter its record perhaps, but some of the incidents evolving out there just now are a trifle more Chicagoesque than usual. The following is from a local newspaper's financial editorial—a protest against New-York's uniqueness in wanting a debt paid:

The action of Henry Clews & Co. of New-York in refusing to make settlements on the lines favored by Chicago brokers, and advertising they would offer at public auction 700 shares of Diamond Match stock, is a second illustration. This sale was to have taken place at 1 P. M. yesterday, but was postponed by authority of Mr. Clews. The motives which prompted a postponement of the sale may vary. But one impression among banking people and brokers was that it would be good business policy for a New-York firm, if it cared for Chicago orders, to make some sort of a settlement without sacrificing the stock at an alleged public auction, at which, in all probability, the selling house would be the buyer. The temper manifested was that the New-York concern had, of course, a legal right to pursue the course it had outlined, but its wisdom, from a business standpoint, was strongly questioned. As there are other outside houses than that of the one in question, these remarks are made merely by way of illustration.

This is doubtless very touching, from the Chicago standpoint, but, somehow, it fails to touch Henry Clews or any of the other New-York "outside houses."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

Wall Street pays attention each week to the reviews of trade issued by the commercial agencies. The advance sheets issued last night show that both Dun and Bradstreet's are agreed on a moderate improvement in trade and on generally favorable conditions. They point out the increase of confidence, the continuation of speculative buying of materials for future use, the increase in the volume of gold imports, the increased demand for seasonable fabrics, the continued confidence among iron and steel manufacturers that there will be an early revival in demand, and improvement in request for staple goods in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Concerning the stock market, Bradstreet's says: "Stock values at New-York are strong, and the market has recovered from realizing sales and short covering, based on the idea that the advance would culminate with the Maine election. Speculation is, however, narrow and professional, and outside buying does not develop."

Dun & Co. say: "Weakness in stocks was partly due to small earnings, St. Paul especially reporting decrease, and all reports for September thus far decrease 1.6 per cent. from last year and 13.1 from 1892, returns being less favorable for the second than for the first week. The west-bound movement is light, but east-bound tonnage from Chicago has been as large as last year, and 4 per cent. larger than in 1892. Payments through Clearing Houses have been for the week 17.3 per cent. less than last year, and 24.4 per cent. less than in 1892."

Of financial conditions, Dun & Co. say: "Gold imports continue, over $5,000,000 having been ordered, making $36,385,000 in all, of which about $24,890,000 has arrived. The interior movement draws off the money about as fast as it comes, $4,650,000 having gone westward this week. The New-Orleans difficulties have passed, but the Northwest is making large drafts. Recent heavy failures increase the caution of banks, and while more commercial paper is offered, the ruling rate of 8 per cent. greatly retards increase in business."

Bradstreet's says regarding total bank clearings: "The increase in total bank clearings throughout the United States this week is somewhat larger than in recent alternate weeks, amounting to $909,000,000, an increase of 20 per cent. compared with last week, but a decrease of 16 per cent. when contrasted with the corresponding period last year. The increase, when compared with the third week of September, 1894, (a period of extreme business depression in most lines,) is only 1 per cent., but when compared with the like week in 1893 (during the panic) this week's gain is 13 per cent. The falling off from the total in a period of prosperity, from the corresponding total of 1892, is 30 per cent."

A feature of the week's trade was the sales of wool at Boston, amounting to 5,300,000 pounds, three-fifths of which was taken by speculative buyers and manufacturers. Resumption of work by a good part of the Fall River cotton mills showed new demand for cotton goods. Reports showed very little doing among the shoe manufacturers. In cotton, hides, and pig iron there was open buying of speculative character, concerning which Bradstreet's says: "Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 3,566,826 bushels, against 3,709,000 bushels last week, and, as compared with 2,538,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 3,537,000 bushels two years ago, and with 4,727,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. There has been a heavy increase in wheat exports from the Pacific coast this week as compared with last, but a falling off in shipments from Atlantic ports."

Dun & Co. say that failures for two weeks show liabilities of $7,909,462, against $4,154,227 last year, $2,867,764 in 1894, and $8,260,813 in the same week of 1893. Manufacturing were $4,246,148, against $1,728,814 last year, and $969,716 in 1894, and trading were $3,180,149, against $2,311,588 last year, and $1,796,048 in 1894. These returns do not include the large failures since the 10th inst. Failures for the past week have been 317 in the United States, against 213 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 32 last year.

Bradstreet's says: "Among favorable features is the prices movement, the upward tendency of last week being continued, with increases for hides, owing to scarcity; for wool, on speculative demand from England and from domestic manufacturers; of wheat prices, due to a large and steady export movement; flour, in sympathy with wheat; oats, on the short crop, and of prices for Indian corn, lard, coffee, and print cloths. Iron and steel prices are firmer in the expectation of revival after election, and quotations of leather are firm on the advance in hides. Sugar and cotton quotations have been lower.

WALL STREET TALK.

More significant than anything else that became known in Wall Street yesterday was the action of the Union Trust Company in offering long-time money on a large scale at a rate materially below the figures that have lately been prevailing. All over Wall Street when this fact became known there was a visible improvement in confidence, for it has been the tightness of the time-money market that has been the most effective bear weapon lately.

***

In 1893, just such another congested loan market was relieved by this same institution in this same way.

***

The resignation of Richard B. Hartshorne from the directories of conspicuous corporations is taken to mean his retirement generally from active business, and a wide circle of admirers of a strong and honest man feels regret.

***

Advices from Boston indicate that New-England manufacturers are becoming confident of close approaching improvement in business. The Maine election figures seem to have distributed a good deal of courage.

***

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railway system takes occasion in his annual report to encourage investors. It is pleasing to find a railway manager nowadays who isn't wailing.

***

Apropos of the recent rise in Manhattan, a Stock Exchange firm wired Chicago clients last night:

"Somebody has been persistently acquiring Manhattan for some time. There are indications of a material advance in Manhattan. We have reason to believe that negotiations are pending likely to cause a surprise, and that will justify the action of the Directors in having continued the dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, although not fully earned."

***

Some weekly commercial reviews issued on Saturday, and supposed to cover business close up to the end of the week, seem to be prepared a trifle early. For instance, one such review for this week says: "The weakness in stocks was partly due," &c. The reviewer who on Friday of this week has been able to detect this "weakness" is blessed with some peculiarities of vision.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@66⅛c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50¾@52½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,566,434.72 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,566 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,556 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,913,742
Imports for same period	40,722,242
Net exports	$10,221,500
Net exports to date, 1895	41,922,173
Net exports to date, 1894	70,304,346
Net exports to date, 1893	14,263,424

THE CHICAGO SITUATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The new committee appointed by the Governors of the Stock Exchange at its regular monthly meeting has been steadily at work since then, and has succeeded in making progress toward a settlement of trades in the Moore stocks, particulars of which it is not prepared to give out as yet. There is a decidedly better feeling in local circles, and in spite of the gloomy rainy weather, there is a feeling of buoyancy among the brokers who gather in the deserted boardroom that is at least indicative of hope in the ability of the committee to bring order out of chaos. Local prices show 18 bid for Lake Street stock, 15 for Lake Street trust receipts, 84½ for West Chicago, 195 for North Chicago, 26 for Strawboard, 97½ for West Chicago.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Manhattan	200
American Ex.	103	Market & Fulton	200
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Mechanics'	185
Central National	120	Merchants'	130
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	130
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	120	New-York	215
Columbia	175	New-York County	610
Commerce	195	Ninth National	105
Continental	100	Nat. Bank N. A.	125
East River	120	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	185
Fourth National	140	Seaboard Nat.	170
Gallatin National	290	Second National	425
German-American	105	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105
Hanover	310	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	110½

There was a sale of 6 shares of Western National at 110½.

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, Sept. 11:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Sugar	116	*108¼	*112⅞	+ ½
Tobacco	64⅞	58⅞	61¾	— 2⅝
Atchison, all in. paid	12	11⅞	11⅝	— ½
Atchison pf.	17¾	16⅞	17⅜	— ⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	14	13	13⅝	— ⅜
Chicago Gas	60¼	56½	59½	— 1
Northwestern	99	97	98½	..
Burlington	68½	64⅝	66⅞	— ⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	26½	23	25	— 1¾
St. Paul	71⅞	68½	70⅝	— ¾
Rock Island	60⅝	57	59¼	— 1
Consol. Gas	146⅞	143	144¾	— 1⅛
Denver pf.	41⅝	40½	41	..
General Electric	28	25⅝	27½	— ⅝
Illinois Steel Co.	39⅝	36½	38⅝	— 1⅜
Laclede Gas	23	22	23	+ ⅛
Lake Shore	144½	143⅜	144	— ⅝
Louisville & Nahsville	41⅞	39½	40⅝	— 1
Manhattan	86⅝	*81¾	*85½	+ 3
Missouri Pacific	19	17	18½	— ⅝
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	22⅝	20¼	22¼	+ ⅛
National Lead	21⅝	20	21⅝	+ ⅛
New-Jersey Central	101	98	100⅜	— 1⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	22¼	20½	21¾	— ⅛
Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	20	18⅜	19¼	— ½
Pacific Mail	19⅜	18	18⅜	— ⅝
Phil. & Read., 8d in. pd.	16¼	14	15⅜	— ¾
Southern Railway pf.	21½	20⅜	21¼	— ⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	21½	18⅜	20	— 1¾
Leather pf.	51⅝	48⅝	50⅜	+ 1
Wabash pf.	13⅝	12¼	13¼	— ⅛
West. Union Tel.	81¾	79½	*80⅜	+ ⅝
Wheel. & Lake Erie	6⅝	5⅝	6⅜	— ⅛

*Ex dividend.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the news that's fit to print."

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

142	145	10	Adams Express	143	143	143	143	..
12	13	480	American Cotton Oil	12	12¾	12	12¾	+¾
45	47	130	Amer. Cotton Oil pf	46	46	46	46	+2
..	5½	5⅝	774	American Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	..
14⅝	15⅝	18	Amer. Spirits Mfg. pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
112⅞	113	55,068	*American Sugar Ref.	112⅛	114	111⅞	112⅞	+1⅛
61½	62½	5,645	American Tobacco	61	62½	61	61⅝	+¾
95	98	20	American Tobacco pf.	97	97	97	97	..
11½	11⅝	500	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
17⅞	17¼	205	At., T. & S. F. pf.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
13½	14	350	Baltimore & Ohio	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
16	17¼	100	*Bay State Gas	17	17	17	17	+1⅜
87	90	35	Brooklyn Union Gas	87	88	87	88	..
44	44½	150	Canada Southern	44½	44½	44½	44½	+⅜
13¼	13½	425	Chesapeake & Ohio	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
66⅜	68⅞	19,215	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	66⅜	67½	66⅜	66⅞	+½
89	94	10	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	90	90	90	90	..
59⅜	59½	4,180	Chicago Gas, t. r.	59½	59⅞	59½	59¾	+¼
70¼	70⅝	27,015	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	70¼	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	+⅛
126½	127½	225	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	127	127¼	127	127¼	+⅜
98¼	98⅝	786	Chicago & Northwest	98½	98⅞	98½	98½	+¼
140	145	10	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	144	144	144	144	..
59	59¼	4,268	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	59¼	59⅝	59⅛	59¼	-⅜
24½	25	505	C., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25	25	25	25	+1
17½	18½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18	18	18	..
13	14	100	Columbus, H. V. & Tol.	13	13	13	13	-2
144½	146	230	Consolidated Gas Co.	144½	145	144⅛	145	+2
41	41½	300	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	41⅜	42	41	41	+1½
..	..	3	Erie Tel. & Tel.	55	55	55	55	..
27	27¼	3,146	General Electric	27	28	27	27¼	+¼
88½	89½	200	Illinois Central	89	89	89	89	-⅞
38½	37	410	Illinois Steel Company	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	-⅝
22¾	23½	300	Laclede Gas	22½	23	22¼	23	+⅛
63½	65¼	146	Lake Erie & West. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	..
143	145	230	Lake Shore	144	144	144	144	+¼
40½	40¾	4,663	Louisville & Nashville	40⅝	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	+¼
2	2½	100	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
..	6½	200	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅜
85¼	85⅛	14,858	Manhattan Con.	85½	86⅝	85¼	85¼	-⅛
90½	92	40	Metropolitan Traction	92	92	92	92	..
8	9	200	Mexican Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	+1⅜
49	52	20	Minnesota Iron	52	52	52	52	..
10	10⅜	110	Mo., Kansas & Texas	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+¼
21⅜	22¼	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	22	22⅜	22	22¼	+⅛
18	18½	300	Missouri Pacific	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	+⅛
21¼	21⅝	100	*National Lead Co.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+⅛
82¼	84	2	*National Lead Co. pf.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	..
100¼	100½	600	New-Jersey Central	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100½	+½
91⅜	92	106	New-York Central	92	92	92	92	+¼
7⅞	8¼	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western	8	8	8	8	..
21	21½	700	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼	+⅛
..	4¼	500	North American	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
11¾	12	210	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
19	20	50	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	20	20	20	20	..
10	11⅛	10	Ontario Mining	10½	10½	10½	10½	..
12½	12¾	30	Ontario & Western	13	13	12¾	12¾	..
..	..	200	O.S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
18¼	18½	450	Pacific Mail	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+⅛
15⅝	15⅝	7,250	Phil. & R., 3d in. pd.	15½	16¼	15½	15⅝	+⅛
142	143	300	Pullman Palace Car Co.	143	143	142½	142½	+1½
3⅜	3¾	100	St. Louis Southwestern	3½	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
8¼	8¾	400	St. L. Southwestern pf.	8	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
15½	16½	200	Southern Pacific	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-¼
7	7¼	200	Southern Railway	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+¼
21	21¼	725	Southern Railway pf.	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	..
20	20¼	2,850	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	-⅛
5⅜	5⅞	25	Union Pacific, t. r.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	..
3⅝	3⅞	60	U. S. Cordage, t. r.	3½	3½	3½	3½	..
7¼	7⅝	200	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	..
14¾	15¼	200	U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14¼	..
50½	51	2,523	*U. S. Leather pf.	50¼	51⅜	50¼	50¾	+⅜
17	18	60	United States Rubber	18	18	18	18	+⅛
5¼	5¾	120	Wabash	5½	5½	5¼	5½	..
..	..	28	Western Union Tel.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	..
80½	80⅝	2,600	†Western Union Tel.	80½	81¼	80½	80⅝	+⅛
6⅜	6½	3,325	Wheeling & Lake Erie	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
T't'l sales.		171,111						

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

..	..	100	Alice	.30	.30	.30	.30	..
..	..	500	Brunswick	.24	.24	.24	.24	..
T't'l sales.		600						

Bonds.

At. T & S F gen 4s			L. N A & Chi 1st					O S L & U N con, Tr Co certfs					
6,000	75¼		3,000	102½				10,000	59⅞				
Adjustment 4s			Iowa Cent 1st 5s					1,000	60				
8,000	33½		1,000	91⅞				Peo & Eastern 1st					
5,000	33⅜		2,000	91½				1,000	71½				
10,000	33½		Man Ry con 4s					P & R 1st pf inc, Tr Co ctfs, 3d instal pd					
10,000	33¼		1,000	89¾				10,000	32½				
Atlantic & Pac inc			Mil & St Paul, H & D Div 5s					5,000	33				
5,000	¾		1,000	101½				15,000	33¼				
Austin & N W 1st			Mil & St P 8s 1st					5,000	33½				
10,000	83¼		2,000	103¾				10,000	33				
B'y & 7th Av 1st con 5s			M, K & East

$203,406; loans and bills payable, $228,700; sundries, (mortgages,) $58,500; equipment lease warrants, $84,721; total, $10,142,490.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Local stocks were quite active and prices generally ranged higher than those of yesterday, although the close was a trifle below the highest point. Dominion Coal and Bay State Gas were both traded in to a considerable extent. The former advanced ⅝, but later lost the gain, closing at 7¾. The latter advanced 1, to 8⅝, but closed at 8¼. The demand for home railway shares was fair and prices were again firm to strong. Boston and Providence declined 1, to 251; Chicago Junction rose a point, to 94, with the preferred off ½, to 98½. Some bullish talk on Bell advanced the price ½, to 206½. Activity in the mining stocks was confined to Montana, which advanced 1⅝, to 82¾, closing at 81¾. Copper in London was up ¼, but lost ⅛ later, closing at 47⅞ for both spot and futures.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. H. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3	3½	3	3½
West End	1⅛	..	1⅛	..

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	206	206½	206	206½
Erie	..	57	56	57
Mexican	65	..	65	80
New-England	90	92	90	92

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
Dominion Coal pf	..	65	..	82
General Electric pf	..	..	..	..
Illinois Steel	37	37½	37	37½
Lamson Store Service	17½	18	17⅝	18½
Reece Button Hole	19¼	19½	19¾	..
Westinghouse Electric	50½	..	..	..
Westing. Elect. 1st pf	..	..	49½	..
Bay State Gas	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	203	205	203	205
Boston & Lowell	203	205	203	205
Boston & Maine	158	158	157½	158½
C. J. R. & S.	95	94	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	198	..	..	..
Fitchburg pf	87½	88¼	87	88
N. Y., N. H. & H.	168	..	167	168
Old Colony	..	173	..	173
West End	67¼	67½	66	67½
West End pf	89	90	89	90

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	50	100	..	..
Atlantic	16	..	16	..
Boston & Montana	81¾	82	81	81½
Butte & Boston	1⅝	..	1½	..
Calumet & Hecla	300	..	805	..
Franklin	8¼	10	8¼	10
Gold Coin	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Kearsarge	10¼	11	10	..
Merced	7½	8	7	7⅞
Osceola	23½	..	24	..
Pioneer	5	5¼	4⅞	5¼
Quincy	107	108	106	108
Tamarack	75	..	72	..
Wolverine	6¼	7	6½	7

*BONDS.				
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	105	..	105	..
F., E. & M. V. 1st 6s	6	..	6	..
Mexican Central con. 4s	6	8	6	..
Mexican Central 1st inc.	..	..	17½	..
Mexican Central 2d inc.	..	..	6	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	115	..	115	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	108	..	108	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	76	78	76	78
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	60	..	60	..

UNLISTED.

Bay State Gas inc. 7s	..	..	20	..

*And accrued interest. †Ex-dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The local market opened fractionally higher, but in the afternoon lost most of the gains. In the traction stocks the only change was in Philadelphia, which advanced ½ per cent., to 62¾, but closed at 62, a net loss of ⅛. The feature of the specialties was Storage common, which gained ¾ per cent., to 27¾, on good buying and was the only stock holding its gain up to the close. United Gas Improvement advanced ¼, to 65, and Pennsylvania Steel preferred was bid up 1½, to 45. Pennsylvania Heat stocks both declined fractionally on realizing sales. The balance of the list was featureless, with the general market at the close dull and steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 80 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	..	5	..	5
Baltimore Traction	15½	15¾	15½	15¾
Cambria	35	36½	36	37½
Choctaw	5	5¼	5	5¼
Con. Traction stock	19	21	19	21
Electric Storage	27¼	27¾	27	27¾
Electric Storage pf	28½	29	28	28¾
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	..	..	¼
Hestonville	46½	47	45	46
Hestonville pf	..	57	..	57
Hunt. & B. T.	25	27	..	25½
Hunt. & B. T. pf	48½	49	..	49
Indianapolis	..	15	..	15
Ins. Co. of N. A.	19½	20	..	20
Lehigh Navigation	40¼	..	40	40
Lehigh Valley	29	29½	29½	30
Metropolitan Traction	92	92½	91½	92
Northern Pacific	11⅝	12	11½	12
Northern Pacific pf	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼
Pennsylvania	50⅜	50¾	50¾	51
Pennsylvania L., H. & P.	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¾
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	20½	20¾	20⅞	21
Pennsylvania Steel	25	26	25	..
Pennsylvania Steel pf	45	..	43½	..
Philadelphia Traction	62	62¼	61⅞	62¼
Philadelphia & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	7 11-16	7 13-16	7⅝	7¾
Rochester & Pittsburg	..	15	..	15
Union Traction, $10 pd.	10⅜	..	10⅜	10⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	285	..	284	..
United Gas Imp.	65	65½	64¾	65
W. N. & P.	2¼	2⅝	2	2½
Welsbach	40	42	40	42
Welsbach of Canada	1½	2	1½	2
Welsbach Commercial	20	..	20	..
Welsbach Comm'l pf	60	..	60	..

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	68	80	68	80
N. J. Con. 5s	80	81	78½	..
Newark Pass. 5s	99	100	99¾	100
People's Traction 5s	91	91½	91	91½
Union Trac. 4 p. c.	65½	65½	65	65½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 18th day of September, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$115,244,293
Gold bullion	39,103,574
Total	$154,347,868
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,762,649
Balance	$115,585,219
Standard silver dollars	$370,259,514
Silver bullion	723,474
Total	$370,982,988
Net outstanding silver certificates	353,245,468
Balance	17,737,520
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,299,762
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	115,872,518
Total	$125,672,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	125,672,280
United States notes	105,889,807
Net outstanding currency certificates	33,680,000
Balance	71,709,807
Treasury notes of 1890	$84,923,174
National bank notes	13,531,708
Fractional silver coin	15,869,818
Fractional currency	35
Minor coin	1,200,528
Deposits in National bank (200 per cent.)	16,543,115
Bonds and interest paid	546,415
Total	$82,104,881
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	9,492,349
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,987,117
Disbursing officers' balances	26,324,606
Post Office Department account	2,334,912
Miscellaneous items	1,629,787
Total	$48,718,776
Balance	33,386,105
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$248,418,652

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$398,777	$7,389,948	$31,856,774
Int'l revenue	581,699	7,089,293	36,355,163
Miscel'ous	59,867	1,262,971	5,108,880
Total	$1,011,344	$15,722,213	$70,818,819

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$200,000	$3,780,000	$28,081,052
War	270,000	2,707,000	12,444,947
Navy	200,000	1,650,000	7,622,971
Indians	10,000	388,000	3,020,737
Pensions	300,000	7,110,000	32,607,115
Interest	11,000	244,000	9,892,320
Total	991,000	$15,829,000	$93,619,144
Excess of receipts over expenditures	20,344	$108,786	$25,805,675

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$20,640	$413,225
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890.	$13,850	271,492	1,536,271

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$465,961,110	$2,568,866	$538,490,976
This fiscal y'r.	30,642,130	2,530,556	33,172,695
This month	4,077,720	590,994	4,648,714
This day	53,572	36,050	89,422

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $581,699; from customs, $369,777, and miscellaneous, $50,867.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $283,687.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.07	.07
Belcher	.56	.52
Best & Belcher	.98	.90
Bodie Consolidated	.56	*.65
Bulwer	.45	..
Challenge	2.25	2.30
Consolidated, Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.85
Crown Point	.50	.29
Gould & Curry	.55	.54
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.45
Mexican	.54	.55
Mono	.19	*.27
Ophir	*.97	.97
Potosi	.95	.96
Savage	*.65	.64
Sierra Nevada	.70	*.76
Union Consolidated	.44	.42
Utah	.09	.09
Yellow Jacket	.32	.32

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 18.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.05	.04¾
Anaconda	.50	.48
Argentum	.49	.46½
Blue Bell	.08	.08
Consolidated	.14	.13
Elkton	1.28	1.25
Gibson	.45	.44
Golden Fleece	1.04	1.04
Isabella	.44½	.44
Jefferson	.15	.14½
Mount Rosa	.17	.16¾
Pharmacist	.10	.09½
Portland	1.32	1.32
Union	.30	.29½
Work Northern	.08¾	.08½

Bark Sunk, Crew Saved.

A dispatch from Nassau, N. P., states that the British bark Tamar E. Marshall, Capt. Utley, from Savannah, Aug. 27, for Santos, Brazil, foundered at sea. The crew was picked up and landed at Nassau by the Norwegian bark Luise, bound from Mobile for Rosario.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

Office, No. 24 Pine St.,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

20 shs. Nassau Trust Co., B'klyn.
50 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
30 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. German-American Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
67 shs. Nassau Ferry Co.
100 shs. New-Orleans Gaslight Co.
20 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co., ex rights.
12 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton Ry. common.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Richmond, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE COMSTOCK TUNNEL CO.,

70 Broadway.

New-York, Sept. 18th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Comstock Tunnel Company will be held at the company's office, 70 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, October 12th, 1896, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company will be closed on Friday, Sept. 25th, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, October 13th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. F. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST-IRON PROJECTILES.

—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, August 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 950 cast-iron projectiles for field, siege, and seacoast cannon, more or less. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) OCTOBER 16, 1896, for manufacture of 25 express delivery wagons. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Wagons," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

CANAL AVENUE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court.—City and County of New-York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, vs. ALFRED D. KNAPP et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of August, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which are known and designated as lots numbers eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen on the map entitled "Map of Property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, New-York City, made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the Number 1024," and which, when taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of a strip of land designated on said map as Canal Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty feet (250) northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly and forming the northerly line of lot Number Ten on said map one hundred and seven (107) feet and 89-100 of a foot to the westerly side of the Mott Haven Canal, and thence northerly along the westerly side of the Mott Haven Canal two hundred (200) feet to the southerly line of lot Number Nineteen on said map, and thence westerly along said southerly line of said lot Number Nineteen one hundred and seven feet and 82-100 of a foot to the easterly side of a strip of land designated on said map as Canal Avenue, and thence southerly along the said easterly side of said strip of land designated as Canal Avenue two hundred (200) feet to the northerly line of lot Number Ten at the point of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less; together with all the right, title and interest of the said Alfred D. Knapp and Leonore Knapp, his wife, of, in and to the strip of land laid out on said map as Canal Avenue, lying in front of or along the above-described premises to the centre line thereof; subject, however, to the right of way of the owners of other lots shown on said map, and bounded on said avenue over the said Canal Avenue;

Together with a right of way over the strip of land designated on said map as temporary right of way in common with others entitled thereto to pass and repass from Canal Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street;

Together with all the right, title and interest of the said Alfred D. Knapp and Leonore, his wife, of, in and to a right of way by boat through the lock gate of the Mott Haven Canal at or near its junction with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and by the said canal to and from the above-described premises, subject as hereinafter set forth. Subject to the covenants and conditions contained in or referred to in the deed by John H. Cheever and wife, dated December 16th, 1892.

Dated New-York, September 2, 1896.

BYRON TRAVER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y. Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St. H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO

BANKERS,

NASSAU & PINE STREETS,

NEW YORK CITY,

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK

17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,

DEAL IN

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TERRE HAUTE AND PEORIA RAILROAD CO.

Default having been made in the payment of the interest upon the first mortgage five per cent. fifty-year bonds of the Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to the Union Trust Company of New-York, and guaranteed by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, which came due September 1, 1896, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to represent the interests of the bondholders in the enforcement of their rights. Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City, or with Messrs. Drexel & Co., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, in exchange for which negotiable certificates will be issued. A protective agreement has been prepared, which may be seen on application to either the Trust Company, or Messrs. Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, or to any member of the Committee.

New-York, September, 16, 1896.

MARK T. COX, Chairman,
Of Robert Winthrop & Co.

JAMES A. BLAIR,
Of Blair & Co.

JAMES W. PAUL, Jr.,
Of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia,
Committee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,
40 Wall Street, New-York City.

PUBLICATION BY THE FIFTH AVENUE Bank of New-York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York.

Date.	Amount.	Name.	Known to Us.	Last Address
July 17th, 1882	$71.29	Mrs. Willie Barclay		214 West 42d St.
Dec. 4th, 1890	112.12	Mary E. Mairs		15 East 57th St.
Oct. 22d, 1879	129.78	Jno. Pell	Aug.	365 Fifth Av.
Jan. 4th and 5th, 1887	248.67	Mrs. William Remsen, Jr.		214 West 42d St.
Mar. 24th and Apr. 21st, 1879	100.09	Ann C. Rodrigue		The Westmoreland, 4th Av. and 17th St.
Sept. 9th, 1882	275.28	M. S. Wells.		561 6th Av.

City of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York, ss.:

A. S. FRISSELL, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New-York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York. A. S. FRISSELL.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1896. HARRY H. L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Ctf. filed in New-York Co.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY

Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above company, and at the request of holders of more than $2,500,000 of bonds of various issues, the undersigned have consented to act as a BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile to communicate with all classes of bondholders on matters of interest.

All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 54 Wall Street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.

New-York, September 3, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
54 Wall Street.

HENRY W. POOR,
18 Wall Street.

HENRY C. ROUSE,
45 Wall Street.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, Aug. 14, 1896.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

46	1356	1584	1792	2103	2359	2797
85	1367	1585	1793	2120	2449	2799
91	1369	1586	1846	2123	2457	2809
103	1392	1618	1862	2124	2468	2886
121	1417	1623	1866	2128	2469	2923
129	1459	1698	1878	2132	2534	3054
221	1462	1697	1886	2152	2568	3137
358	1520	1672	1937	2170	2632	3145
422	1529	1700	1946	2186	2671	3217
1326	1531	1719	1947	2189	2728	3252
1336	1555	1737	1965	2191	2753	3266
1346	1563	1777	2048	2345		

as the numbers of the eighty-two bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1870, to be redeemed by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES T. SUMNER, | Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF

THE IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO.

Special 5 °/o Car Trust Bonds.

The committee has adopted a plan for raising the money necessary to equip the cars of your trust with air brakes and automatic couplers, as required by United States statutes. Copies of plan and circular for the information of the holders may be had on application at the State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

A majority of all the bonds have assented to this plan, and this public notice is given that every holder of bonds may join in the plan, and share its advantages,

Immediate deposit of bonds with the State Trust Company, who will issue negotiable receipts, is requested.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM A. READ,
WILLIAM H. MALE,
E. SCOFIELD,
H. A. V. POST, | Bondholders' Committee.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMAN AMERICAN Bank, New-York, of unclaimed balances in accordance with Sect. 28, Art. 1, Chap. 689, Laws of 1892:

1874, New-York, Boston and Kennebec Ice Co. $86.02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

J. F. Frederighs, Cashier of the German American Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1896. JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public, Kings County.
au29-law6wS Certificate filed in New-York Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.

New-York, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared, payable on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed on Sept. 21, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on Oct. 2, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,

Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,

DIVIDEND NO. 25.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., until Oct. 2 at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

OFFICE ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO.

MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.

New-York, Sept. 18, 1896.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.56.

A dividend of TEN (10) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 30th inst.

Transfer books close on the 25th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

No. 120 Broadway.

A quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of The Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on October 1st proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on September 23d and reopened on October 1st.

GEORGE H. McGUIRE, Treasurer.

New-York, September 18th, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,

813 DREXEL BUILDING,

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., ($1 per share,) payable on Sept. 19, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 12. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Albany, August 1, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section Seven, Chapter Nine Hundred and Nine, Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Section Seven, Article Seven of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will be submitted to the people of said State, for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this State, to be held on the third day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution, Relating to the Forest Preserve.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may authorize the leasing for such term as it may by law fix, of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The Legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used except for the purchase of lands situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become a part of the forest preserve.

§ 2. Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to Section One, Article Fourteen of the Constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New-York, in Senate, April 23, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate,

CHARLES T. SAXTON, President.

State of New-York, in Assembly, April 29, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly,

HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Seven, Section Seven of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT.

Shall the proposed amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution relating to the forest preserve become a law?

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR THE following-mentioned works, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, will be received by the Department of Public Parks, at its offices, the Arsenal, Central Park, until 2 P. M. Monday, September 21, 1896:

No. 1. FOR CONSTRUCTING A ROADWAY AND APPURTENANCES IN THE BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, between Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks, in the City of New-York.

No. 2. FOR COMPLETING THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARK ENCLOSING WALLS, AND ERECTING PIERS, POSTS, ETC., FOR ENTRANCES AT SEVENTY-NINTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE; ON FIFTY-NINTH STREET AT FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND CENTRAL PARK WEST (EIGHTH AVENUE); AT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST (EIGHTH AVENUE); AND (ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH STREET) CATHEDRAL PARKWAY AND CENTRAL PARK WEST (EIGHTH AVENUE).

For particulars see "City Record."

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway, 33d Street.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

FAIR SPECULATIVE DEMAND AT STEADIER PRICES YESTERDAY.

Receipts Increasing, but Cables and the West Higher—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull and Steady—Provisions More Active and Higher—Cotton Moderately Active and Steady—Coffee Less Active and Steady.

There was very fair buying of grain for foreign account, and prices were higher with the West, after a rather unsettled day's trading. Provisions were unusually active, and advanced through manipulation. Cotton was fairly active, and lost a few points through local scalping. Coffee held up well against the decline abroad, and had only a moderate business.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.		
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20½@	..	
Corn, No. 2 mixed	26¾@	..	
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85	@	$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25	@	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8½@	..	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16	@	20
Pork, mess	7.

$2.50; late sales—Good York weights, $3.55. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 2,400 head; total for week thus far, 19,800 head; for the same time last week, 24,000 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 2,800 head, including hold-overs; market opened active, 10c higher for lambs, with sheep steady to firm; closed firm; good prime native lambs, $4.35@$4.65; fair to good, $3.85@$4.30; culls and common, $2.50@$3.75; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.10@$3.55; common to fair, $2.50@$3; culls, $1.25@$2; no export demand; late sales—Canada lambs, good to choice, $4.50@$4.80, bulk sold.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 18.—Cattle—Market steady; extra, $4.50@$4.65; prime, $4.40@$4.50; good, $4.20@$4.35; tidy, $4@$4.15; fair $3@$3.90; common, $2.50@$3.25; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2@$3; heifers, $3@4; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Market stronger; prime medium, $3.45@$3.50; best Yorkers, $3.35@$3.45; pigs, $2.50@$3.25; heavy hogs, $3.20@$3.30; good roughs, $2.75@$3.10. Sheep—Market slow; prime, $3.60@$3.70; good, $3.40@$3.50; fair mixed, $2.50@$3.15; common, $1.75@$2.25; culls, 50c@$1; choice lambs, $4.40@$4.75; fair to good lambs, $2.75@$4; veal calves, $5@$6.50.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 18.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; market strong and 5c higher; light and pigs, $2.85@$3; medium, $2.80@$2.95; heavy, $2.65@$2.95. Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; market easy; native steers, best, $4@$4.75; fair to good, $3.10@$4; cows and heifers, best, $2.85@$3.20; fair to good, $1.75@$2.85; bulls, $1.80@$2.45; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.70; Texas and Western, $2.50@$3.90; calves, $4@$13. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; market firm; native steers, $2.85@$2.90; native cows, $1.40@$2.90; Texas steers, $2.75@$2.90; Texas cows, $1.50@$2.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market strong; light, $3@$3.25; mixed, $2.75@$3.10; heavy, $2.90@$3.15. Sheep—Receipts, 913 head; market steady; native sheep, $2; lambs, $3@$4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000 head; market for good strong; others steady; common to extra steers, $3.10@$5; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.80; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.35; calves, $2.85@$5. Texans, $2.35@$2.80; Western rangers, $2@$3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 23,000 head; market for good medium firm; poorer grades, 5c lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.75@$3.20; common to choice mixed, $2.80@$3.25; choice assorted, $3.20@$3.25; light, $2.80@$3.30; pigs, $1.50@$3.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000 head; market for sheep steady; lambs easy; inferior to choice, $1.50@$3; lambs, $3@$4.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 46s 3d; prime mess steady at 36s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 45s; do, medium, steady at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 23 to 30 lb, firm at 28s; short rib, about 30 to 34 lb, dull at 22s 6d; long clear middles, light, about, 35 to 38 lb, steady at 26s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 25s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 35 to 50 lb, dull at 24s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 28s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 22s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 18s 6d. Cheese—American finest white firm at 42s; do, colored, firm at 44s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 17s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 15s 3d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 19s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 10½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 2s 10¾d; September steady at 2s 10¾d; October steady at 2s 10¼d; November steady at 2s 10¼d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 20@40s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, September delivery, 4 32-64@4 33-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 24-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 22-64d, value; December and January delivery, 4 21-64@4 22-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 21-64@4 22-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 22-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 23-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 24-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 25-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Sept. 18—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 20s 3d per quarter; August shipment, via Cape, 29s 3d. Linseed cake, £4 13s 9d per ton for Western, Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 27s per cwt.; Ceylon, 23s 6d. Linseed oil, 19s 9d@19s 10½d per cwt. Spirits of oil, £27 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 5⅝d@5 11-16d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 9d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine 18s 9d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 5s 3d per cwt.; do, fine, 6s 3d. Australian Tallow—Beef, 17s 9d@18s 9d per cwt; mutton, 19@20s. Provisions—American refrigerator beef, fore quarters, 1s 6d@1s 10d per 8 lb by the carcass; hind quarters, 2s 6d@3s 2d.

HAVANA—Sept. 18.—Market unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7⅞c; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net receipts, 10,044 bales; gross, 11,432 bales; exports to the Continent, 33 bales; stock, 111,000 bales; coastwise, 111,715 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 59,614 bales; gross, 61,945 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,171 bales; Continent, 9,180 bales; coastwise, 2,138 bales; sales, 22,600 bales. Secretary Hester's New-Orleans Cotton Exchange statement of the cotton crop movement from Sept. 1 to Sept 18, inclusive: Port receipts, 456,542 bales, against 129,598 bales last year, 205,971 bales year before last, and 112,060 bales the same time in 1893; overland to mills and Canada, 14,689 bales, against 3,560 bales last year, 14,923 bales year before last, and 10,069 for the same time in 1893; Northern mill takings, 28,902 bales, against 32,693 bales last year, 24,482 bales year before last, and 19,468 bales for the same time in 1893; Southern mill takings, (net,) 50,080 bales, against 48,069 bales last year, 43,272 bales year before last, and 36,684 for the same time in 1893; brought into sight first eighteen days of September, 622,113 bales, against 204,911 bales last year, 288,648 bales year before last, and 178,290 bales for same time in 1893; brought into sight for the week, 325,678 bales, against 119,936 bales for the seven days ended Sept. 18, last year, 157,283 for year before last, and 97,917 for the same time in 1893.

GALVESTON, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 13-16 c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net receipts, 10,343 bales; gross, 11,593 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,138 bales; sales, 1,084 bales; stock, 120,555 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 70,509 bales; gross, 73,509 bales; exports to Great Britain, 22,436 bales; Continent, 1,700 bales; coastwise, 8,131 bales; sales, 5,707 bales; spinners, 117 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7½c; low middling, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 4,928 bales; exports to the Continent, 700 bales; coastwise, 6,477 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 62,477 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 85,139 bales; exports to the Continent, 7,950 bales; coastwise, 14,309 bales; sales, 5,398 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 18.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 22¼c; irregular, 21¾c. Tar steady at $1.05. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 18.—Turpentine—Market firm; sales, 60 casks at 21¾@21¾c. Resin firm; sales, 300 bbls; B, C, D, $1.30; E, F, $1.40; G, H, I, $1.45; K, $1.50; M, $1.55; N, $1.70; W G, $1.85; water white, $2.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 23½; no sales. Resin firm at $1.40.

Silver Service for the Brooklyn.

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The magnificent silver service for the cruiser Brooklyn, which the Alvin Manufacturing Company of this place has been making for several months past, was completed to-day and was placed on exhibition at Masonic Hall, this village. The following delegation from Brooklyn came down by special car to view the work: Mayor Wurster, Mrs. and Miss Wurster, Col. C. A. Price, Congressman Charles J. Bennett, William Berri and wife, and Henry W. Maxwell.

The service consists of over 300 pieces. The larger pieces bear engravings of the old frigate Brooklyn and of the new cruiser. The Brooklyn people were enthusiastic in their admiration. The designer of the service is Daniel Loeser, the chief molder Ernest Watier, and the chief modeler P. C. De La Hersche. The set will be on exhibition in the Faheys Building, Maiden Lane, New-York, next week.

James J. Hill's Big Elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 18.—J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad has been granted a permit to erect a 1,500,000-bushel elevator in this city. It has long been a pet scheme of his to make the elevation and storage of grain handled over his lines free at terminals as the handling of flour and merchandise. Following this departure the same scheme will be put into effect at the warehouses owned by him at other places, which will make a total free storage of about 7,000,000 bushels at the road's terminals.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Edwards Car Coupler Company of Troy, to manufacture mechanical devices of every kind and description which may be placed upon, operated, or used in connection with locomotives, cars, and vehicles propelled by steam, electricity, or other motive power; capital, $500,000. Directors—Richard J. Edwards, Galena, Ill.; Charles E. Lewis, Philadelphia; Charles H. Wallow and John A. MacDonald, Troy; Merton A. Holdridge and Lyman P. Wood, Green Island, N. Y., and Howard C. North of Watervliet, N. Y.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ARBITRATORS ASKED TO SETTLE TWO DISPUTED POINTS.

J. F. Goddard, Garret A. Hobart, and E. F. Leonard Listen to Arguments on Important Passenger Questions—A Board of Rulings' Decision Ignored—Diffenentials in Rates Between New-York and Buffalo.

Two important questions affecting passenger rates in trunk line and Central Traffic territory were argued yesterday before the joint traffic arbitrators—J. F. Goddard, Garret A. Hobart, and E. F. Leonard. The first question related to making effective a decision of the Board of Rulings on certain fares between New-York and Chicago, which has been ignored by the lines on which such fares have applied. The second question related to the readjustment of fares between New-York and Buffalo on account of the Lehigh Valley's fast-train service.

The Board of Rulings of the Joint Traffic Association decided more than a year ago that the rate from New-York to Chicago on first-class limited tickets via. the West Shore and the Lehigh Valley Road should be $18. This ruling was objected to, arbitrated, and confirmed. The ruling, however, was ignored by the lines concerned, and the matter came up yesterday on an appeal to the full Board of Arbitrators that the roads should be compelled to make effective the decision of the Board of Rulings. J. B. Garrett, Third Vice President of the Lehigh Valley, and Percy R. Todd, General Traffic Manager of the West Shore, addressed the arbitrators on this question, after which notice was given that any of the lines interested might within the next ten days file further arguments.

The question of differentials on passenger rates between New-York and Buffalo was next taken up, and D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, reviewed the situation, his road having been the one to file the formal appeal for arbitration. The facts of the case are as follows: The passenger rate between New-York and Buffalo is $9.25 on the New-York Central and $8 via all other lines, including the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Lackawanna, the West Shore, and the Ontario and Western. The Lehigh Valley several months ago put on its "Black Diamond" express, which makes the run between New-York and Buffalo in ten hours. Very soon the Lackawanna put on a similar train. The West Shore Road thereupon made application to the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association for a readjustment of the rates, on the ground that the two crack trains service of the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna would give those two lines a greater share of the business than could be secured by the lines not operating such trains.

The Trunk Line Passenger Committee recommended to the Board of Managers that the rate on all fast trains (making ten hours or less) be fixed at $9.25, instead of accepting that suggestion the Board of Managers proposed to raise the rates between New-York and Buffalo via all lines excepting the New-York Central to $8.50, the New-York Central's rate remaining at $9.25. This decision by a vote of 5 to 4 gave satisfaction, and late in August the Erie Railroad filed an appeal for an arbitration of the question. The hearing was closed yesterday, and the arbitrators will render a decision at their convenience.

HORACE PORTER'S NEW OFFICE.

Leaves Pullman for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

Gen. Horace Porter has resigned the First Vice Presidency of the Pullman Palace Car Company—a position held by him for several years—to accept the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, to which he was recently elected. The latter property has just been reorganized, and having cut loose from the Atchison system, of which it was formerly a part, it proposes to make an aggressive fight for business.

Daniel B. Robinson, lately First Vice President of the Atchison, is now the President of the "Frisco," and it is proposed to strengthen the management still further by putting at the head of the financial department a well-known and successful man. Mr. Robinson is regarded as one of the best railroad operating men in the country. Gen. Porter was President of the West Shore Railroad prior to its purchase by William H. Vanderbilt in 1884.

It is probable that Gen. Porter's successor as First Vice President of the Pullman Company will make his headquarters in Chicago. Possibly the two Vice Presidencies will be consolidated. Mr. T. H. Wickes of Chicago is now the Second Vice President.

Rates on Iron and Steel.

The following rulings have been promulgated by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association: "That rates on iron and steel articles in carloads, published in association circulars Nos. 74, 125, 173, and 198, be continued in effect until Nov. 30 next. That, effective on legal notice, the following class rates be established via all routes on traffic from Albany, N. Y., and Albany rate points to Pittsburg, Penn., and Pittsburg rate points: 39, 33, 28, 19, 16, and 13 cents on the six classes. That the rail and lake and lake and rail rates on iron and steel articles contained in circulars Nos. 116 and 280 be continued in effect until Nov. 30 next."

Seaboard's Cut Rates Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Seaboard Air Line Railway management has filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission a notice of withdrawal of its recently announced reduced rates. The notice reads: "By order of United States District Judge Speer, tariffs will be withdrawn at 12:01 o'clock A. M. Monday, Sept. 28 next, when the rates in force prior to Sept. 5 will be restored."

Erie Shops Running Full Time.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Sept. 18.—The extensive locomotive shops of the Erie Railroad were to-day placed upon full time, instead of eight hours as heretofore. This is attributed to the heavy increase in the freight business of the road.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	5:44	Sun sets	6:08
Moon sets	3:22		

HIGH WATER SEPT. 19.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
5:44 A. M.	6:30 A. M.	8:19 A. M.
5:58 P. M.	6:43 P. M.	8:32 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 19.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Marsala	Hamburg	Sept. 2
Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 5
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 17
Panama	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Prins F. Hendrik	Port au Prince	Sept. 12
State of Texas	Galveston	Sept. 12
Wells City	Swansea	Sept. 5
Wordsworth	St. Lucia	Sept. 10

SUNDAY, SEPT. 20.

La Gascogne	Havre	Sept. 12
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 17
Tallahassee	Savannah	Sept. 17

MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

Advance	Colon	Sept. 14
El Mar	New-Orleans	Sept. 16
Fulda	Gibraltar	Sept. 12
Furnessia	Glasgow	Sept. 10
Georgio	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 9
Yucatan	Havana	Sept. 17

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

Alamo	Galveston	Sept. 15
Hudson	New-Orleans	Sept. 16
Martello	Hull	Sept. 8
Mosart	St. Lucia	Sept. 14
Southwark	Antwerp	Sept. 12
Sobralense	Para	Sept. 10

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Aurania	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Sept. 20
Rosse	St. Lucia	Sept. 16
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 18	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Sept. 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Niagara	Sept. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Knickerb'ker	Sept. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Lorenzo	Sept. 19	Hull	22 State St.
Athos	Sept. 19	Jamaica	24 State St.
Alleghany	Sept. 19	Kingston	24 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 19	London	22 State St.
British Queen	Sept. 19	Antwerp	22 State St.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'bnco	301 Prod Exc.
Touraine	Sept. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	Sept. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Alliance	Sept. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardanrose	Sept. 22	Port Limon	24 State St.
Orizaba	Sept. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Alps	Sept. 26	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Masadam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 26	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Zaandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	58 Gold St.
S. of Calif'nia	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Oct. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Sept. 18.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Sept. 12, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:56 P. M.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Sept. 12, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:18 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS California, (Br.,) Mitchell, Leghorn Aug. 20, via Gibraltar Sept. 3, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Kong Frode, (Norw.,) Petersen, Matanzas Sept. 10, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 17th.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Cape Haiti Sept. 4, via Kingston, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Sept. 15, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg Sept. 10, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:17 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Hamburg Sept. 6, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

Ship Mario Raffo, (Ital.,) Perano, Smyrna 87 ds, with mdse to MacAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS State of Nebraska, for Glasgow; Yumuri, for Gonaives and Port au Prince; Jason, for Kingston, Jamaica; Karlsruhe, for Bremen; Mab, for Savannah; Nornie, for New-Orleans; Pocahontas, for Gibraltar, Genoa, and Venice.

Ship Mary L. Cushing, for Sydney, New South Wales.

Barks Mannie Swan, for Cork; Megunticook, for Boston; Haydn Brown, for Gibraltar.

Spoken.

Bark Phyllis, (Norw.,) Nielsen, from New-York June 30 for Lyttelton and Dunedin, was spoken Aug. 27 in lat 11 S, lon 35 W.

Bark Athlon, (Br.,) Sprague, from New-York Aug. 27 for Dublin, was spoken Sept. 12 in lat 46 N, lon 48 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from Bremerhaven for New-York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New-York Sept. 5 for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Iberia, (Norw.,) Capt. Jacobsen, from New-York Sept. 2 for Uddevalla, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from New-York Sept. 2 for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Capt. Boothby, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Bovic, Jones, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Chaucer, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from New-York July 25, arr. at Buenos Ayres Aug. 21.

SS Ghazee, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from New-York June 20, arr. at Yokohama Sept. 15.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York Sept. 5, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York Sept. 5, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Stag, (Br.,) Capt. Bruce, from New-York Sept. 12, arr. at Dunedin to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Sept. 8, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:24 A. M. to-day.

SS Bonn, (Ger.,) Capt. Winckel, sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York at noon to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New-York, via Cherbourg, at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, sld. from Naples for New-York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AYRES, ELIHU.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIHU AYRES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1896. DONALD F. AYRES, Executor. jy25-1aw6mS

BABBITT, REBECCA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lillia Babbitt Hyde, Benjamin T. B. Hyde, Elizabeth Alvira Hyde, Frederick E. Hyde, Jr., Ida Josephine Hyde, Mabel L. Hyde, Frederick E. Hyde, as general guardian of Ida, Hyde and Mabel L. Hyde, infants; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, under the will of REBECCA BABBITT, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Rebecca Babbitt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of October, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attest the proof and allowance of the account of proceedings of Edward F. Gibbon and Edward R. Barton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 8d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s5-1aw6wS&o17

DE THOMSEN, FLORENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENTINE DE THOMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. HUGO A. THOMSEN, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New-York, Attorneys for Administrator. jy11-1aw6mS

KENNY, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. KENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of July, 1896. ANNIE V. BOYDEN GOULD, Executrix. BANKSON T. MORGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., New-York City. jy28-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McGUINNESS, OWEN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Patrick McGuinness, Mary McGuinness, Rosa McGuinness, and Bridget Duffy, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding letters of administration upon the estate of OWEN McGUINNESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to Kate McEvoy of said city, a sister of the said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner.
s5-1aw6wS&o17

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Mortimer A. Ruger, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS G. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER A. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-1aw6mS.

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1896. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New-York City. je6-1aw6mS

ROBIDOUX, SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX, late of the City of New-York, County of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clarence Lee Hay, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of September, 1896. STEPHEN N. HAVILAND, Administrator. s19-1aw6mS

ROESZLER, VALENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VALENTINE ROESZLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 41 Park Row, New-York, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1896. JOHN ROESZLER, Executor. ERNEST FISCHER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. my23-1aw6mS

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Edward P. Orrell, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. ANNIE REIPSCHLAGER, Executrix; CHARLES BERKEMEYER, Executor. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. ap18-1aw6mS.

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SCHNEIDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1896. ANNIE HUMMEL, Administratrix. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my2-1aw6mSat

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship